

NGUYỄN THỊ CHI (Chủ biên)
NGUYỄN HỮU CƯỜNG

2430 CÂU HỎI TRẮC NGHIỆM TIẾNG ANH

LUYỆN THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT, ĐẠI HỌC VÀ CAO ĐẲNG

(Biên soạn theo cấu trúc đề thi tuyển sinh Đại học
của Bộ Giáo dục Đào tạo năm 2009)

Season
Working



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN
ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

NGUYỄN THỊ CHI (Chủ biên)
NGUYỄN HỮU CƯỜNG

2430

CÂU HỎI TRẮC NGHIỆM

TIẾNG ANH

Luyện thi tốt nghiệp THPT và đại học

*(Biên soạn theo cấu trúc đề thi tuyển sinh đại học
của Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo ban hành năm 2009)*

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Để giúp học sinh trung học phổ thông, đặc biệt là học sinh lớp 12, có thêm tài liệu học tập và ôn luyện theo hướng câu hỏi trắc nghiệm khách quan, chúng tôi biên soạn cuốn 2430 CÂU HỎI TRẮC NGHIỆM TIẾNG ANH.

Cuốn sách **2430 CÂU HỎI TRẮC NGHIỆM TIẾNG ANH** được biên soạn theo chương trình Tiếng Anh trung học phổ thông hiện hành của Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo. Sách được soạn theo các chuyên đề. Có bốn chuyên đề lớn:

- **Ngữ âm (phát âm, trọng âm)**
- **Từ vựng - Ngữ pháp**
- **Đọc hiểu**
- **Viết câu**

Trong mỗi chuyên đề có các dạng bài tập trắc nghiệm khách quan nhiều lựa chọn rất đa dạng giúp học sinh ôn luyện và tự kiểm tra kiến thức về ngữ âm, ngữ pháp, cấu trúc, từ vựng, kỹ năng đọc hiểu và viết câu. Các câu hỏi được thiết kế theo Hướng dẫn về Cấu trúc đề thi vào đại học cao đẳng năm 2009 của Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo. Về nội dung, các bài luyện đề cập đến kiến thức toàn diện từ cơ bản đến nâng cao, vì vậy học sinh có thể sử dụng cuốn sách để củng cố vốn Tiếng Anh mình đã học, ôn luyện để thi tốt nghiệp phổ thông và đặc biệt là luyện thi vào đại học, cao đẳng. Cuốn sách cũng có thể dùng để tham khảo cho các thầy cô giáo và các bạn đồng nghiệp.

Các tác giả

PART ONE: PHONETICS

EXERCISE 01: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>bases</u> | B. <u>relaxes</u> | C. <u>analyses</u> | D. <u>impresses</u> |
| 2. A. <u>move</u> | B. <u>prove</u> | C. <u>rode</u> | D. <u>lose</u> |
| 3. A. <u>whip</u> | B. <u>which</u> | C. <u>white</u> | D. <u>who</u> |
| 4. A. <u>come</u> | B. <u>prone</u> | C. <u>done</u> | D. <u>done</u> |
| 5. A. <u>receipt</u> | B. <u>deception</u> | C. <u>eruption</u> | D. <u>prescription</u> |
| 6. A. <u>edition</u> | B. <u>educate</u> | C. <u>graduate</u> | D. <u>procedure</u> |
| 7. A. <u>design</u> | B. <u>domestic</u> | C. <u>disease</u> | D. <u>business</u> |
| 8. A. <u>symbol</u> | B. <u>identify</u> | C. <u>synonym</u> | D. <u>ecology</u> |
| 9. A. <u>guided</u> | B. <u>repeated</u> | C. <u>bathed</u> | D. <u>departed</u> |
| 10. A. <u>baggy</u> | B. <u>many</u> | C. <u>challenge</u> | D. <u>miraculous</u> |
| 11. A. <u>cookbook</u> | B. <u>unkind</u> | C. <u>kangaroo</u> | D. <u>kneel</u> |
| 12. A. <u>corn</u> | B. <u>world</u> | C. <u>torch</u> | D. <u>sword</u> |
| 13. A. <u>massage</u> | B. <u>carriage</u> | C. <u>voyage</u> | D. <u>dosage</u> |
| 14. A. <u>overhead</u> | B. <u>beast</u> | C. <u>speaker</u> | D. <u>teammate</u> |
| 15. A. <u>charity</u> | B. <u>fetch</u> | C. <u>brochure</u> | D. <u>chapter</u> |
| 16. A. <u>confine</u> | B. <u>shrine</u> | C. <u>marine</u> | D. <u>cacti</u> |
| 17. A. <u>ranger</u> | B. <u>giant</u> | C. <u>religious</u> | D. <u>burglary</u> |
| 18. A. <u>exhibit</u> | B. <u>handle</u> | C. <u>cohabit</u> | D. <u>human</u> |
| 19. A. <u>threaten</u> | B. <u>breath</u> | C. <u>southern</u> | D. <u>athlete</u> |
| 20. A. <u>conserve</u> | B. <u>consider</u> | C. <u>convention</u> | D. <u>conversation</u> |

EXERCISE 02: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>material</u> | B. <u>extent</u> | C. <u>mixture</u> | D. <u>integrate</u> |
| 2. A. <u>immense</u> | B. <u>genius</u> | C. <u>separate</u> | D. <u>generation</u> |
| 3. A. <u>jolly</u> | B. <u>pigsty</u> | C. <u>army</u> | D. <u>crystal</u> |
| 4. A. <u>focus</u> | B. <u>ghost</u> | C. <u>locate</u> | D. <u>horrible</u> |
| 5. A. <u>handsome</u> | B. <u>some</u> | C. <u>stomach</u> | D. <u>tonne</u> |
| 6. A. <u>masked</u> | B. <u>guessed</u> | C. <u>markedly</u> | D. <u>checked</u> |
| 7. A. <u>graduate</u> | B. <u>gateway</u> | C. <u>laborer</u> | D. <u>grade</u> |
| 8. A. <u>therefore</u> | B. <u>theme</u> | C. <u>worthy</u> | D. <u>breathing</u> |
| 9. A. <u>equipment</u> | B. <u>explode</u> | C. <u>profit</u> | D. <u>pneumonia</u> |
| 10. A. <u>maximum</u> | B. <u>foxes</u> | C. <u>taxes</u> | D. <u>anxiety</u> |
| 11. A. <u>tough</u> | B. <u>account</u> | C. <u>drought</u> | D. <u>bough</u> |

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 12. A. <u>ambitious</u> | B. <u>ingenious</u> | C. <u>religious</u> | D. <u>suspicious</u> |
| 13. A. <u>rhyme</u> | B. <u>rhythm</u> | C. <u>thyme</u> | D. <u>shyness</u> |
| 14. A. <u>furniture</u> | B. <u>future</u> | C. <u>failure</u> | D. <u>measure</u> |
| 15. A. <u>decrease</u> | B. <u>facial</u> | C. <u>oceanic</u> | D. <u>beneficial</u> |
| 16. A. <u>chaotic</u> | B. <u>chronic</u> | C. <u>anchor</u> | D. <u>scratching</u> |
| 17. A. <u>sorrow</u> | B. <u>mowing</u> | C. <u>outgrow</u> | D. <u>crown</u> |
| 18. A. <u>lawyer</u> | B. <u>law</u> | C. <u>flaw</u> | D. <u>seesaw</u> |
| 19. A. <u>fortnight</u> | B. <u>forget</u> | C. <u>sport</u> | D. <u>horn</u> |
| 20. A. <u>obtain</u> | B. <u>remain</u> | C. <u>bargain</u> | D. <u>stain</u> |

EXERCISE 03: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>breakfast</u> | B. <u>scream</u> | C. <u>deal</u> | D. <u>please</u> |
| 2. A. <u>changeable</u> | B. <u>church</u> | C. <u>headache</u> | D. <u>beach</u> |
| 3. A. <u>start</u> | B. <u>churchyard</u> | C. <u>arch</u> | D. <u>vineyard</u> |
| 4. A. <u>mother</u> | B. <u>northern</u> | C. <u>south</u> | D. <u>theirs</u> |
| 5. A. <u>boxes</u> | B. <u>classes</u> | C. <u>requires</u> | D. <u>finishes</u> |
| 6. A. <u>man</u> | B. <u>hat</u> | C. <u>bag</u> | D. <u>wall</u> |
| 7. A. <u>plays</u> | B. <u>stays</u> | C. <u>bays</u> | D. <u>says</u> |
| 8. A. <u>hour</u> | B. <u>here</u> | C. <u>hot</u> | D. <u>house</u> |
| 9. A. <u>farm</u> | B. <u>warm</u> | C. <u>park</u> | D. <u>garden</u> |
| 10. A. <u>music</u> | B. <u>hungry</u> | C. <u>cup</u> | D. <u>number</u> |
| 11. A. <u>answered</u> | B. <u>crowded</u> | C. <u>enjoyed</u> | D. <u>failed</u> |
| 12. A. <u>find</u> | B. <u>shine</u> | C. <u>idea</u> | D. <u>bridge</u> |
| 13. A. <u>enough</u> | B. <u>mountain</u> | C. <u>pound</u> | D. <u>about</u> |
| 14. A. <u>famous</u> | B. <u>paper</u> | C. <u>plan</u> | D. <u>wake</u> |
| 15. A. <u>question</u> | B. <u>invitation</u> | C. <u>station</u> | D. <u>vacation</u> |
| 16. A. <u>agency</u> | B. <u>cycle</u> | C. <u>bicycle</u> | D. <u>pity</u> |
| 17. A. <u>tooth</u> | B. <u>soon</u> | C. <u>room</u> | D. <u>good</u> |
| 18. A. <u>cake</u> | B. <u>colour</u> | C. <u>centre</u> | D. <u>cup</u> |
| 19. A. <u>degree</u> | B. <u>lesson</u> | C. <u>pence</u> | D. <u>chess</u> |
| 20. A. <u>watching</u> | B. <u>machine</u> | C. <u>cheese</u> | D. <u>chance</u> |

EXERCISE 04: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>actor</u> | B. <u>panda</u> | C. <u>candle</u> | D. <u>graceful</u> |
| 2. A. <u>ahead</u> | B. <u>beat</u> | C. <u>increase</u> | D. <u>heat</u> |
| 3. A. <u>honey</u> | B. <u>handle</u> | C. <u>honest</u> | D. <u>habit</u> |
| 4. A. <u>sum</u> | B. <u>button</u> | C. <u>just</u> | D. <u>duty</u> |

5. A. <u>w</u> ood	B. <u>ch</u> oose	C. <u>bo</u> ot	D. <u>fo</u> od
6. A. <u>ca</u> atches	B. <u>ph</u> ones	C. <u>co</u> urses	D. <u>pl</u> aces
7. A. <u>me</u> thod	B. <u>ca</u> mel	C. <u>le</u> ss	D. <u>re</u> ject
8. A. <u>em</u> pty	B. <u>na</u> sty	C. <u>fr</u> y	D. <u>sl</u> eepy
9. A. <u>wri</u> te	B. <u>wri</u> ter	C. <u>wri</u> ting	D. <u>wri</u> tten
10. A. <u>ap</u> palled	B. <u>ir</u> oned	C. <u>pick</u> ed	D. <u>served</u>
11. A. <u>st</u> one	B. <u>top</u>	C. <u>poc</u> ket	D. <u>mod</u> ern
12. A. <u>le</u> ather	B. <u>ev</u> erything	C. <u>se</u> venth	D. <u>the</u> atre
13. A. <u>pill</u>	B. <u>br</u> ide	C. <u>br</u> ick	D. <u>sh</u> ift
14. A. <u>much</u>	B. <u>ma</u> tch	C. <u>che</u> mist	D. <u>ch</u> osen
15. A. <u>to</u> w	B. <u>el</u> bow	C. <u>grow</u>	D. <u>fow</u> l
16. A. <u>bo</u> at	B. <u>cl</u> imbing	C. <u>dust</u> bin	D. <u>lab</u> our
17. A. <u>glo</u> ve	B. <u>move</u>	C. <u>pro</u> ve	D. <u>im</u> prove
18. A. <u>flew</u>	B. <u>thre</u> w	C. <u>grew</u>	D. <u>few</u>
19. A. <u>plough</u>	B. <u>ground</u>	C. <u>sou</u> venir	D. <u>sou</u> thern
20. A. <u>sold</u> ier	B. <u>alre</u> ady	C. <u>dirty</u>	D. <u>pod</u> ium

EXERCISE 05: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest in each of the following questions.

1. A. <u>ad</u> opt	B. <u>cro</u> p	C. <u>fold</u>	D. <u>solid</u>
2. A. <u>tiny</u>	B. <u>swi</u> ft	C. <u>ride</u>	D. <u>past</u> ime
3. A. <u>bas</u> ic	B. <u>nurs</u> ery	C. <u>sale</u>	D. <u>phys</u> ical
4. A. <u>seal</u>	B. <u>spread</u>	C. <u>treat</u>	D. <u>wheat</u>
5. A. <u>wra</u> p	B. <u>wha</u> le	C. <u>shake</u>	D. <u>blame</u>
6. A. <u>yach</u> t	B. <u>cham</u> ber	C. <u>teach</u> ing	D. <u>cheek</u>
7. A. <u>deck</u> s	B. <u>boast</u> s	C. <u>jewel</u> s	D. <u>ramp</u> s
8. A. <u>overwe</u> ight	B. <u>eight</u> een	C. <u>freigh</u> t	D. <u>height</u>
9. A. <u>press</u>	B. <u>medi</u> um	C. <u>tender</u>	D. <u>invent</u>
10. A. <u>the</u> ory	B. <u>thi</u> ef	C. <u>thesis</u>	D. <u>though</u>
11. A. <u>anc</u> ient	B. <u>oce</u> an	C. <u>vacan</u> cy	D. <u>offic</u> ial
12. A. <u>mut</u> ual	B. <u>fun</u> ction	C. <u>sub</u> urb	D. <u>hum</u> mock
13. A. <u>groo</u> ve	B. <u>kangaro</u> o	C. <u>goose</u>	D. <u>flood</u>
14. A. <u>cured</u>	B. <u>ruined</u>	C. <u>shaped</u>	D. <u>skilled</u>
15. A. <u>com</u> ber	B. <u>tomb</u>	C. <u>bomb</u>	D. <u>hom</u> bre
16. A. <u>parach</u> ute	B. <u>mech</u> anic	C. <u>chem</u> ist	D. <u>school</u> ing
17. A. <u>pyra</u> mid	B. <u>juicy</u>	C. <u>sky</u> walk	D. <u>dairy</u>
18. A. <u>meas</u> ure	B. <u>leis</u> ure	C. <u>pleas</u> ure	D. <u>ens</u> ure
19. A. <u>giant</u>	B. <u>guide</u>	C. <u>gather</u>	D. <u>golden</u>
20. A. <u>creat</u> e	B. <u>creat</u> or	C. <u>creat</u> ive	D. <u>creat</u> ure

EXERCISE 06: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>a</u> ttack | B. ba <u>g</u> gy | C. ca <u>p</u> ture | D. pa <u>r</u> ade |
| 2. A. di <u>s</u> ease | B. wea <u>l</u> thy | C. mea <u>n</u> ing | D. stea <u>m</u> er |
| 3. A. ra <u>c</u> ial | B. pre <u>c</u> ise | C. si <u>n</u> cere | D. re <u>c</u> ycle |
| 4. A. pi <u>g</u> gy | B. ri <u>s</u> ky | C. spe <u>c</u> ify | D. va <u>r</u> y |
| 5. A. ad <u>j</u> ust | B. scu <u>b</u> a | C. con <u>d</u> uct | D. sku <u>l</u> l |
| 6. A. <u>c</u> heque | B. <u>ch</u> allenge | C. ba <u>ch</u> elor | D. an <u>ch</u> or |
| 7. A. con <u>t</u> ests | B. re <u>m</u> arks | C. po <u>st</u> cards | D. gallo <u>p</u> s |
| 8. A. teen <u>a</u> ge | B. mess <u>a</u> ge | C. advan <u>t</u> age | D. po <u>st</u> age |
| 9. A. b <u>i</u> nd | B. w <u>i</u> ng | C. thr <u>i</u> ll | D. cr <u>i</u> tic |
| 10. A. an <u>th</u> em | B. fea <u>th</u> er | C. ear <u>th</u> quake | D. math <u>e</u> matic |
| 11. A. co <u>u</u> try | B. acco <u>u</u> nt | C. do <u>u</u> bt | D. fo <u>u</u> nder |
| 12. A. ora <u>t</u> or | B. pl <u>e</u> nty | C. sy <u>s</u> tem | D. mu <u>t</u> ual |
| 13. A. ath <u>l</u> etic | B. me <u>a</u> nt | C. re <u>q</u> uire | D. de <u>f</u> inite |
| 14. A. de <u>s</u> ign | B. <u>s</u> eldom | C. tra <u>n</u> sit | D. as <u>p</u> ect |
| 15. A. brother <u>h</u> ood | B. pr <u>o</u> of | C. wo <u>o</u> d | D. bo <u>o</u> kbinder |
| 16. A. sneez <u>e</u> d | B. whir <u>l</u> ed | C. remai <u>n</u> ed | D. pack <u>e</u> d |
| 17. A. <u>h</u> andle | B. <u>h</u> ero | C. <u>h</u> onour | D. <u>h</u> eyday |
| 18. A. froz <u>e</u> n | B. evol <u>e</u> | C. rem <u>o</u> te | D. rop <u>e</u> |
| 19. A. gazell <u>e</u> | B. log <u>i</u> c | C. biol <u>o</u> gy | D. germ |
| 20. A. fam <u>i</u> ne | B. exam <u>i</u> ne | C. determin <u>e</u> | D. coalmin <u>e</u> |

EXERCISE 07: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. tra <u>n</u> sit | B. ba <u>s</u> ic | C. na <u>t</u> ure | D. sla <u>v</u> e |
| 2. A. off | B. of | C. lea <u>f</u> | D. kni <u>f</u> e |
| 3. A. resour <u>c</u> es | B. stag <u>e</u> s | C. preser <u>v</u> es | D. focu <u>s</u> es |
| 4. A. forb <u>i</u> d | B. obli <u>g</u> e | C. comm <u>i</u> t | D. em <u>i</u> t |
| 5. A. thr <u>a</u> sh | B. leng <u>th</u> | C. birth <u>m</u> ark | D. breathe <u>th</u> |
| 6. A. re <u>t</u> ain | B. sensib <u>l</u> e | C. vess <u>e</u> l | D. ment <u>a</u> l |
| 7. A. oxyg <u>e</u> n | B. troph <u>y</u> | C. hydrog <u>e</u> n | D. stick <u>y</u> |
| 8. A. offer <u>s</u> | B. mount <u>s</u> | C. poll <u>e</u> ns | D. sword <u>s</u> |
| 9. A. r <u>o</u> ot | B. po <u>o</u> l | C. sho <u>o</u> t | D. wo <u>o</u> d |
| 10. A. gestur <u>e</u> | B. hamburger | C. organ <u>i</u> c | D. guil <u>t</u> y |
| 11. A. ho <u>s</u> t | B. smog | C. bo <u>n</u> e | D. erod <u>e</u> |
| 12. A. <u>h</u> eal | B. <u>h</u> orrible | C. <u>h</u> azard | D. <u>h</u> eirs |
| 13. A. fear <u>s</u> ome | B. earflap | C. swear | D. clear |

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 14. A. tim <u>ber</u> | B. absor <u>b</u> | C. lam <u>b</u> | D. clim <u>b</u> |
| 15. A. trou <u>ble</u> | B. dou <u>bt</u> | C. sou <u>nd</u> | D. mou <u>se</u> |
| 16. A. att <u>ach</u> | B. <u>ch</u> ef | C. <u>ch</u> ill | D. <u>ch</u> iefly |
| 17. A. sh <u>ow</u> | B. flo <u>w</u> | C. ow <u>l</u> | D. thro <u>w</u> |
| 18. A. thro <u>ugh</u> | B. lau <u>gh</u> | C. tou <u>gh</u> | D. enou <u>gh</u> |
| 19. A. wo <u>rd</u> | B. bea <u>rd</u> | C. bir <u>d</u> | D. hea <u>rd</u> |
| 20. A. can <u>cer</u> | B. concea <u>l</u> | C. cea <u>l</u> ing | D. ce <u>l</u> lo |

EXERCISE 08: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. doctor | B. address | C. birthday | D. concert |
| 2. A. wonderful | B. together | C. restaurant | D. physicist |
| 3. A. kilometer | B. centigrade | C. temperature | D. destination |
| 4. A. attractive | B. balcony | C. chocolate | D. decorate |
| 5. A. musical | B. headmaster | C. engineer | D. February |
| 6. A. natural | B. outsider | C. pagoda | D. reviewing |
| 7. A. seaside | B. thirteen | C. trousers | D. village |
| 8. A. alternate | B. practical | C. televise | D. semester |
| 9. A. canteen | B. become | C. welcome | D. upstairs |
| 10. A. afternoon | B. universe | C. estimate | D. diploma |
| 11. A. gallery | B. holiday | C. informal | D. lecturer |
| 12. A. return | B. market | C. notebook | D. office |
| 13. A. wardrobe | B. tonight | C. begin | D. explode |
| 14. A. opposite | B. banana | C. camera | D. difficult |
| 15. A. expensive | B. forgotten | C. retirement | D. picturesque |
| 16. A. relative | B. shopkeeper | C. tomato | D. usually |
| 17. A. autumn | B. because | C. college | D. football |
| 18. A. beautiful | B. certainly | C. departure | D. factory |
| 19. A. pioneer | B. hospital | C. sightseeing | D. comedy |
| 20. A. competition | B. recognition | C. manufacture | D. ability |

EXERCISE 09: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. animal | B. business | C. chemistry | D. discover |
| 2. A. dangerous | B. examine | C. gracefully | D. journalist |
| 3. A. invent | B. local | C. machine | D. provide |
| 4. A. police | B. section | C. tractor | D. whitewash |
| 5. A. assemblage | B. calculate | C. decision | D. suggestion |
| 6. A. earphone | B. boarding | C. guitar | D. monkey |
| 7. A. beautifully | B. comfortable | C. generalize | D. maternity |
| 8. A. attendance | B. detective | C. enjoyment | D. wonderful |

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 9. A. service | B. prepare | C. exact | D. report |
| 10. A. pharmaceutical | B. Mediterranean | C. methodology | D. reminiscences |
| 11. A. poison | B. corner | C. improve | D. garlic |
| 12. A. ingredient | B. similar | C. performance | D. replacement |
| 13. A. pocket | B. second | C. compose | D. wallet |
| 14. A. average | B. decorate | C. anything | D. instruction |
| 15. A. harvester | B. destruction | C. potato | D. excited |
| 16. A. entertainment | B. vegetable | C. politician | D. energetic |
| 17. A. general | B. popular | C. interrupt | D. properly |
| 18. A. stimulate | B. altitude | C. carelessly | D. decisive |
| 19. A. romantic | B. powerful | C. internet | D. operate |
| 20. A. remembrance | B. suitable | C. medical | D. criminal |

EXERCISE 10: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. abandon | B. benefit | C. constitute | D. dialect |
| 2. A. digest | B. effect | C. process | D. success |
| 3. A. material | B. occasion | C. prevention | D. regional |
| 4. A. remedy | B. imprison | C. separate | D. tragedy |
| 5. A. medicine | B. possible | C. surgery | D. refusal |
| 6. A. organic | B. government | C. interview | D. breathtaking |
| 7. A. activity | B. biologist | C. considerate | D. distribution |
| 8. A. appoint | B. demand | C. burial | D. complain |
| 9. A. adventure | B. atmosphere | C. assignment | D. Egyptian |
| 10. A. emperor | B. eternal | C. imagine | D. inhabit |
| 11. A. irrational | B. overeating | C. periodic | D. population |
| 12. A. redundancy | B. particular | C. triangular | D. gravitation |
| 13. A. inspire | B. monster | C. pasture | D. vanish |
| 14. A. sensitive | B. spontaneous | C. suburban | D. removal |
| 15. A. intelligent | B. immediate | C. experiment | D. ecosystem |
| 16. A. approximate | B. eventually | C. demonstration | D. environment |
| 17. A. aviation | B. variety | C. simplicity | D. bacterium |
| 18. A. universalize | B. uncompromising | C. unidentified | D. anniversary |
| 19. A. explorer | B. elegant | C. influence | D. asteroid |
| 20. A. entrapment | B. existence | C. gestation | D. carnivore |

EXERCISE 11: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. accomplish | B. achievement | C. agency | D. allowance |
| 2. A. indulgence | B. oxygen | C. botanist | D. primitive |
| 3. A. industry | B. character | C. citizen | D. committee |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 4. A democratic | B. depositor | C. development | D. divisible |
| 5. A economy | B. electrify | C. continuous | D. generalize |
| 6. A atmosphere | B. feudalist | C. foreigner | D. foundation |
| 7. A generate | B. abandon | C. Germany | D. forester |
| 8. A exceptional | B. epidemic | C. radiation | D. heroism |
| 9. A advantage | B. illustrate | C. increasing | D. inversion |
| 10. A literal | B. pioneer | C. marathon | D. molecule |
| 11. A particular | B. patriotic | C. unqualified | D. professional |
| 12. A recognition | B. remarkable | C. technology | D. accompany |
| 13. A safekeeping | B. scholarship | C. signature | D. similar |
| 14. A society | B. spectacular | C. superwoman | D. irrational |
| 15. A accordance | B. tobacco | C. transaction | D. telegraph |
| 16. A terminus | B. weightlessness | C. gravity | D. persuasion |
| 17. A successive | B. employment | C. recommend | D. possession |
| 18. A dynamite | B. composer | C. permanent | D. mystery |
| 19. A infectious | B. consequence | C. advancement | D. explosive |
| 20. A excursion | B. diagram | C. tendency | D. astronaut |

EXERCISE 12: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A.accessible | B. contaminate | C. miraculous | D. popularize |
| 2. A.emission | B. intimate | C. logical | D. element |
| 3. A.caption | B. pension | C. reverse | D. sanguine |
| 4. A.satellite | B. attendance | C. vacancy | D. property |
| 5. A.promotion | B. potential | C. poisonous | D. disposal |
| 6. A.outnumber | B. tournament | C. mineral | D. impudence |
| 7. A.homonym | B. forefather | C. delicate | D. cosmetic |
| 8. A.conventional | B. occupation | C. associate | D. perversity |
| 9. A.resistance | B. possession | C. safeguarding | D. uncertain |
| 10. A.welfare | B. vapour | C. surgeon | D. reclaim |
| 11. A.relaxed | B. dollar | C. inject | D. exhaust |
| 12. A.deficiency | B. continental | C. alternative | D. metropolis |
| 13. A.discard | B. contour | C. champion | D. keenness |
| 14. A.ridiculous | B. untrustworthy | C. supervisor | D. anxiety |
| 15. A.ancestry | B. convenient | C. convention | D. eruption |
| 16. A.concentrate | B. extension | C. constancy | D. quantity |
| 17. A.phosphate | B. childish | C. outlook | D. respect |
| 18. A.apprentice | B. apartment | C. endangered | D. undergrowth |
| 19. A.unharmd | B. involve | C. drama | D. kingdom |
| 20. A.automobile | B. immensity | C. investigate | D. statistical |

EXERCISE 13: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following question.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. elegant | B. occasion | C. encourage | D. determine |
| 2. A. appeal | B. divide | C. cover | D. compose |
| 3. A. elective | B. appliance | C. gymnastics | D. correspond |
| 4. A. nominate | B. probable | C. dormitory | D. opinion |
| 5. A. congratulate | B. specialize | C. original | D. mechanical |
| 6. A. comic | B. gesture | C. notice | D. comprise |
| 7. A. minority | B. accuracy | C. architecture | D. industrialize |
| 8. A. troublesome | B. suburban | C. official | D. notorious |
| 9. A. rivalry | B. employee | C. grocery | D. implement |
| 10. A. punctual | B. medal | C. divvy | D. routine |
| 11. A. infrequent | B. parachute | C. contribute | D. bewilder |
| 12. A. photograph | B. customer | C. volunteer | D. graduate |
| 13. A. secretary | B. adventure | C. conceited | D. investment |
| 14. A. electrify | B. punctuation | C. philosophy | D. necessity |
| 15. A. oversimplify | B. multinational | C. illiteracy | D. undersecretary |
| 16. A. gratitude | B. advantage | C. apartment | D. announcement |
| 17. A. arithmetic | B. mausoleum | C. omnivorous | D. receptionist |
| 18. A. synthetic | B. incomplete | C. pagoda | D. dynamic |
| 19. A. nuclei | B. minimize | C. involvement | D. heritage |
| 20. A. continually | B. accompaniment | C. economical | D. authoritative |

EXERCISE 14: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following question.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. cactus | B. awesome | C. mortgage | D. amount |
| 2. A. addressee | B. internal | C. committee | D. mischievous |
| 3. A. economics | B. infrastructure | C. institution | D. interactive |
| 4. A. interrupt | B. volunteer | C. voluntary | D. comprehend |
| 5. A. anthem | B. brainstorm | C. control | D. goggle |
| 6. A. intensity | B. kindergarten | C. millennium | D. behavioral |
| 7. A. mascot | B. harvest | C. hostage | D. because |
| 8. A. commodity | B. manufacture | C. managerial | D. independent |
| 9. A. hydrogen | B. accustomed | C. scholarship | D. violate |
| 10. A. medieval | B. humanity | C. psychology | D. familiarize |
| 11. A. extended | B. objective | C. permanent | D. disabled |
| 12. A. garbage | B. severe | C. textbook | D. status |
| 13. A. sewage | B. baggy | C. rival | D. design |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 14. A. dynamite | B. appliance | C. decorate | D. ultimate |
| 15. A. imagine | B. acquaintance | C. evidence | D. volcano |
| 16. A. generosity | B. extraordinary | C. electricity | D. mathematician |
| 17. A. flamingo | B. predator | C. technical | D. masterpiece |
| 18. A. entrepreneur | B. documentary | C. limitation | D. unpolluted |
| 19. A. absorb | B. complain | C. evoke | D. ravage |
| 20. A. overpopulated | | B. responsibility | |
| C. originality | | D. incomprehensible | |

EXERCISE 15: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. engine | B. confuse | C. symbol | D. nourish |
| 2. A. plagiarize | B. accidental | C. profitable | D. evacuate |
| 3. A. consumer | B. engagement | C. religious | D. signature |
| 4. A. occurrence | B. multiply | C. mountainous | D. nominate |
| 5. A. behaviorism | B. preliminary | C. educational | D. immediately |
| 6. A. digest | B. agent | C. option | D. sponsor |
| 7. A. entertain | B. commercial | C. preventive | D. policeman |
| 8. A. authority | B. energetic | C. emergency | D. medicinal |
| 9. A. legacy | B. affluent | C. maintenance | D. authentic |
| 10. A. hindrance | B. preference | C. teenage | D. sincere |
| 11. A. interference | B. affectionate | C. unattended | D. differential |
| 12. A. continuity | B. inactivity | C. incidentally | D. illiteracy |
| 13. A. industrious | B. neurotic | C. correspond | D. exhausted |
| 14. A. certificate | B. appropriate | C. exaggerate | D. compromising |
| 15. A. technology | B. popularize | C. geography | D. hypothesis |
| 16. A. paragraph | B. aviation | C. confidential | D. supersonic |
| 17. A. preference | B. concept | C. furious | D. romance |
| 18. A. quantity | B. estimate | C. exclusive | D. underground |
| 19. A. essentially | B. respectively | C. comfortably | D. eventually |
| 20. A. enthusiastic | B. non-governmental | C. overpopulated | D. deforestation |

ANSWER KEYS TO PART ONE: PHONETICS

EXERCISE 01:

1. C	6. D	11. D	16. C
2. C	7. B	12. B	17. D
3. D	8. B	13. A	18. A
4. B	9. C	14. A	19. C
5. A	10. B	15. C	20. D

EXERCISE 02:

1. C	6. C	11. A	16. D
2. B	7. A	12. B	17. D
3. B	8. B	13. B	18. A
4. D	9. D	14. C	19. B
5. A	10. D	15. A	20. C

EXERCISE 03:

1. A	6. D	11. B	16. B
2. C	7. D	12. D	17. D
3. D	8. A	13. A	18. C
4. C	9. B	14. C	19. A
5. C	10. A	15. A	20. B

EXERCISE 04:

1. D	6. B	11. A	16. B
2. A	7. B	12. A	17. A
3. C	8. C	13. B	18. D
4. D	9. D	14. C	19. C
5. A	10. C	15. D	20. A

EXERCISE 05:

1. C	6. A	11. C	16. A
2. B	7. C	12. A	17. C
3. D	8. D	13. D	18. D
4. B	9. B	14. C	19. A
5. A	10. D	15. B	20. D

EXERCISE 06:

1. D	6. D	11. A	16. D
2. B	7. C	12. D	17. C
3. A	8. A	13. C	18. B

4. C	9. A	14. A	19. A
5. B	10. B	15. B	20. D

EXERCISE 07:

1. A	6. A	11. B	16. B
2. B	7. C	12. D	17. C
3. C	8. B	13. C	18. A
4. B	9. D	14. D	19. B
5. D	10. A	15. A	20. D

EXERCISE 08:

1. B	6. A	11. C	16. C
2. B	7. B	12. A	17. B
3. D	8. D	13. A	18. C
4. A	9. C	14. B	19. A
5. C	10. D	15. D	20. D

EXERCISE 09:

1. D	6. C	11. C	16. B
2. B	7. D	12. B	17. C
3. B	8. D	13. C	18. D
4. A	9. A	14. D	19. A
5. B	10. B	15. A	20. A

EXERCISE 10:

1. A	6. A	11. A	16. C
2. C	7. D	12. D	17. A
3. D	8. C	13. A	18. B
4. B	9. B	14. A	19. A
5. D	10. A	15. D	20. C

EXERCISE 11:

1. C	6. D	11. B	16. D
2. A	7. B	12. A	17. C
3. D	8. A	13. A	18. B
4. A	9. B	14. C	19. B
5. D	10. B	15. D	20. A

EXERCISE 12:

1. D	6. A	11. B	16. B
2. A	7. D	12. B	17. D
3. C	8. B	13. A	18. D
4. B	9. C	14. C	19. C
5. C	10. D	15. A	20. A

EXERCISE 13:

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 6. D | 11. B | 16. A |
| 2. C | 7. A | 12. C | 17. B |
| 3. D | 8. A | 13. A | 18. B |
| 4. D | 9. B | 14. B | 19. A |
| 5. B | 10. D | 15. C | 20. C |

EXERCISE 14:

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. D | 6. B | 11. C | 16. D |
| 2. A | 7. D | 12. B | 17. A. |
| 3. B | 8. A | 13. D | 18. A |
| 4. C | 9. B | 14. B | 19. D |
| 5. C | 10. A | 15. C | 20. A |

EXERCISE 15:

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 6. A | 11. B | 16. A |
| 2. B | 7. A | 12. D | 17. D |
| 3. D | 8. B | 13. C | 18. C |
| 4. A | 9. D | 14. D | 19. C |
| 5. C | 10. D | 15. B | 20. C |

PART TWO: LEXICO - GRAMMAR

EXERCISE 01. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

- I rarely buy hardback book - they are so expensive. I always wait till they come _____ in paperback.
A. up B. out C. down D. off
- It isn't that woman's turn. Don't let her push _____.
A. in B. through C. into D. up
- We heard her _____ in agony as she dropped the saucepan on her toe.
A. boil over B. cry out C. let off D. ring out
- Tom won't buy that old car because it has too much _____ on it.
A. ups and downs B. odds and ends
C. wear and tear D. white lie
- "What is Mr. Hai's occupation?"
— "_____."
A. Before breakfast B. At half past five
C. He's a farmer D. He's working in the field

6. We can say "_____" to say goodbye to somebody.
 A. Catch up with you later. B. Good morning.
 C. Hello. How are you? D. How's everything at school?
7. Samantha _____ asleep because there is no light on in her room.
 A. may be B. must be C. can't be D. can be
8. The newspaper report contained _____ important information.
 A. many B. another C. an D. a lot of
9. He refused to eat meat under any _____.
 A. circumstances B. occasion C. opportunity D. reason
10. He had to leave early, _____ he?
 A. didn't B. mustn't C. hasn't D. shouldn't
11. I'll show you around the city, when you _____ to visit me.
 A. come B. are coming C. will come D. will be coming
12. Saucepans are sold in the _____ goods department.
 A. house B. housework C. household D. housing
13. His examination results were so _____ that it seemed pointless for him to continue studying.
 A. satisfactory B. dissatisfied C. unsatisfactory D. satisfying
14. Narcissus bulbs _____ at least three inches apart and covered with about four inches of well-drained soil.
 A. should be planted B. should be planting
 C. must plant D. should have been planted
15. Wherever there is plenty of rain during the growing season, life is _____ in various forms.
 A. abundant B. the abundance C. an abundant D. it abundant
16. John and I like to watch football on TV because we can see much _____ than we could from a seat in the stadium.
 A. clear B. clearly C. more clearly D. clearer
17. Besides being expensive, the food in the cafeteria tastes _____.
 A. badly B. too badly C. too much bad D. bad
18. Tommy had his big brother _____ his shoes for him.
 A. to tie B. tie C. tied D. tying
19. His English teacher recommends that he _____ a regular degree program.
 A. begin B. begins
 C. will begin D. is beginning
20. The old man asked her to move because he _____ in that chair.
 A. used to sit B. was used to sit
 C. used to sitting D. was used to sitting

EXERCISE 02. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. If only motorists _____ drive more carefully!
A. might B. shall C. would D. should
2. She tried to set _____ a few minutes each day for her exercises.
A. about B. down C. aside D. in
3. People convicted of murder in Britain are no longer _____ to death.
A. sent B. punished C. judged D. sentenced
4. A(n) _____ has been ordered into why so many safety rules were broken just before the accident occurred.
A. inquiry B. research C. search D. query
5. The young men were _____ guilty of shoplifting.
A. found B. convicted C. accused D. condemned
6. No one is able to explain the _____ of our old traditions and customs.
A. beginning B. origin C. reason D. starting point
7. After six months' hard work, she _____ in finding a job.
A. managed B. succeeded C. was able D. achieved
8. He is sleeping in his mother's house this week as he _____ his house painted.
A. has B. is having C. had D. has had
9. This is the second time I _____ that song. The first time was at the club last month.
A. have heard B. heard C. hear D. will hear
10. I _____ the living room by the time Dad comes home. He will be surprised.
A. will paint B. will have painted C. have painted D. paint
11. — "Would you like to have a drink?"
— "_____."
A. Yes, I am B. Sure
C. I really like it D. No, I don't like
12. The doctor advised my father to cut _____ the number of cigarettes he smokes.
A. off B. out C. down on D. up
13. Anne was taken _____ when the doorbell rang, as she wasn't expecting anyone.
A. by chance B. by accident C. by mistake D. by surprise
14. Instead of going to an island, we decided to go on a luxury _____ around the Mediterranean.
A. cruise B. voyage C. journey D. trip
15. John and Karen persuaded me _____ the conference.
A. attending B. attended C. to attend D. to have attended
16. The car needs _____ before you can use it again.
A. repairing B. be repaired C. to repair D. repaired

17. She said she had a headache. Otherwise she _____ in the dance.
 A. joined B. would have joined
 C. would join D. have joined
18. Her mother asked her to _____ the table for the evening meal.
 A. place B. put out C. serve D. lay
19. _____ around stones that are sun-warmed, even the smallest of stones creates tiny currents of warm air.
 A. The cool air B. If the air is cool
 C. That the air cools D. The cooler the air
20. Despite its wide range of styles and instrumentation, country music has certain common features _____ its own special character.
 A. give it that B. that give it
 C. give which D. that gives it to

EXERCISE 03. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. The girl, _____ father is a chef at a famous restaurant, cannot cook.
 A. who B. which C. whose D. whom
2. I didn't know _____ my answer was right or wrong.
 A. whenever B. whether C. unless D. that
3. Now my father _____ at night.
 A. was used to work B. used to work
 C. used to working D. is used to working
4. Of the three of us I seem to have the _____ working experience.
 A. less B. least C. fewest D. littlest
5. She was _____ about her son's illness.
 A. exhausted B. amused C. merry D. anxious
6. The doctor decided to _____ on the patient to save his life.
 A. operate B. inquire C. bargain D. investigate
7. " _____ " is to ask someone's present address.
 A. What do you do? B. Where were you born?
 C. What's your surname? D. Where are you living at the moment?
8. Those snakes won't cause you any harm even if they bite you. They are completely _____.
 A. harmless B. harmful C. harmed D. unharmed
9. His red shirt does not _____ with his trousers.
 A. match B. suit C. go D. accompany
10. She went _____ a bird's flu; fortunately the doctors saved her life.
 A. down with B. in for C. over D. through
11. They _____ the matter for a long time but could agree on nothing.
 A. assisted B. attempted C. admitted D. discussed

12. _____ is helping to break new ground in drug research.
- Computers are being used more if
 - The increasing use of the computer
 - If an increase in the use of the computers
 - Computers are being used more
13. An elephant _____ vigorously when it is overheated.
- flapping its ears
 - its ears flap
 - flaps its ears
 - ears flap it
14. Besides being expensive, the food in the cafeteria tastes _____.
- badly
 - too badly
 - too much bad
 - bad
15. _____ here since 1990 when her parents moved from HCM City.
- She's been living
 - She's living
 - She was living
 - She'd live
16. We'll get _____ by train if we leave tonight.
- fast enough there
 - there fast enough
 - there enough fast
 - enough fast there
17. If the taxi arrives _____ you will miss your flight.
- lately
 - lateness
 - more later
 - late
18. It was _____ that we went camping in the mountains last weekend.
- such nice weather
 - so nice a weather
 - too nice weather
 - nice weather so
19. This morning Cuong overslept and _____ missed his bus.
- so
 - too
 - much
 - very
20. I think it's _____ to take a few more pictures.
- enough light
 - lightly enough
 - light enough
 - enough as light

EXERCISE 04. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

- It's no use phoning Bob at the office, he _____.
 - will leave
 - will be leaving
 - is leaving
 - will have left
- He has recently _____ golf to provide himself with some relaxation.
 - taken on
 - taken over
 - taken with
 - taken up
- Can you deliver this letter _____ hand?
 - by
 - with
 - in
 - to

4. Madeleine struggled for a long time before she finally _____ to free herself.
A. succeeded B. managed C. achieved D. enabled
5. Not _____ did she refuse to speak to him, she also vowed never to see him again.
A. only B. even C. at all D. always
6. _____ you should do now is take a long holiday.
A. That B. How C. What D. As
7. Who was the first person _____ the South Pole?
A. reaching B. reached
C. who reaches D. to reach
8. Sometimes people injure _____ when they handle sharp tools carelessly.
A. himself B. ourselves
C. themselves D. yourselves
9. It is not very easy to study a foreign language by _____.
A. oneself B. himself C. itself D. herself
10. The ancient Egyptians _____ cats.
A. worship B. worshipped
C. were worshipping D. had worshipped
11. Last Sunday was _____ that we took a drive in the country.
A. so beautiful day B. such a beautiful a day
C. such a beautiful weather D. so beautiful a day
12. The conference was organized for all of the _____ in the state.
A. mathematic teachers B. mathematics teachers
C. mathematics teacher D. mathematic's teachers
13. You need a lot of _____ to be a teacher.
A. patient B. patients C. patience D. impatience
14. I am especially glad that Bob decided to go to the party because we hadn't seen him _____ several months.
A. since B. until C. before D. for
15. — "How often do you listen to the radio?"
— "_____."
A. Three times a week B. At 8 o'clock in the evening
C. In the sitting-room D. During the dinner
16. _____ bottle-nosed dolphins become talented performers at many aquariums?
A. When to train B. Are training
C. When trained D. To train them
17. My father is fond of sports. He goes to the Sports Club to watch _____ every Saturday.
A. racing horse B. race horse
C. horse races D. horsing race

- EXERCISE 05.** Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

A. whose B. that C. they have D. of whom

- A. among expensive B. among the most expensive

- A. lying on a bed
B. to lie on a bed
C. lies on a bed
D. to be lying on a bed

- D. How many kinds of music do you know**

- A. quality B. qualified C. qualifying D. qualification**

- A. grow trees B. trees growth
C. trees are growing D. the growth of trees

- A. what is B. that is C. that it is D. is

- A. that were extinct B. and their extinction
C. until they became extinct D. because their extinction

9. Recent engineering developments have made_____ to recycle plastic soda bottles into polyester fabric.
 A. possible, and B. it is possible
 C. the possible D. it possible
10. The last family_____ was on the occasion of Sarah's 100th birthday.
 A. anniversary B. together
 C. meeting D. gathering
11. I read a book about Picasso,_____.
 A. is a Spanish painter B. a Spanish painter
 C. who a Spanish painter is D. that is a Spanish painter
12. I'm terrified_____ breaking down on a motorway at night.
 A. for B. with C. from D. of
13. Dany's shirt needs_____. There are many tears and holes in it.
 A. to be mending B. mending
 C. to be mend D. mended
14. Melissa ought to_____ her thesis to her supervisor yesterday.
 A. handed in B. handing in
 C. hand in D. have handed in
15. This is the_____ of the bicycle which was stolen.
 A. detail B. description
 C. information D. example
16. There was nothing they could do_____ leave the car at the roadside where it had broken down.
 A. than B. unless C. instead of D. but
17. If they aren't careful with their money, they'll get into_____.
 A. loss B. problem C. debt D. missing
18. Ann has a lot of books,_____ she has never read.
 A. most of that B. most of these
 C. most of which D. which most of them
19. There were many large rooms with_____ walls in the castle.
 A. beautiful decorated B. beautifully decorating
 C. beautifully decorated D. decorating beautiful
20. Volcanoes are divided into three main groups, based on their shape and the type of material they_____.
 A. make up for B. are made of
 C. make from D. are made out of

EXERCISE 06. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. Sydney now is the land of mixed population_____ people from all over the world.
 A. of B. with C. by D. for

2. _____ I admire his courage, I think he is foolish.
 A. Much as B. As much C. Not much D. Little
3. The crowd shouted its _____ by shouting insults at the players.
 A. approval B. disapproval C. satisfaction D. disagreement
4. They began to realize that they had to be as _____ as possible.
 A. economic B. economical
 C. economizing D. economized
5. _____ changes are brought about, motion pictures will always remain an important art form.
 A. whichever B. however C. whatever D. whenever
6. My younger brother was serious _____ his proposal.
 A. about B. on C. from D. at
7. I'm sorry I am late. If my phone hadn't rung at 9 o'clock, I _____ still in bed now.
 A. may be B. might be
 C. might have been D. may have been
8. You'd better always carry a(an) _____ tyre in case of puncture.
 A. extra B. spare C. additional D. supplementary
9. I wonder who drank all the milk yesterday. It can't have been Susan _____ she was out all day.
 A. although B. due to C. because D. but
10. Last month I visited the city _____ I had told you about.
 A. where B. which C. that D. B & C are correct
11. The concert was so popular that people who had not bought tickets in advance were turned _____ at the door.
 A. down B. up C. away D. back
12. The large vase in which he had kept his umbrella for many years turned _____ to be a valuable piece of Chinese pottery.
 A. over B. out C. in D. on
13. My parents _____ me a lot when I failed the exam to my favourite university. Without their support I wouldn't be successful today.
 A. complained B. encouraged C. punished D. discouraged
14. By the time a baby has reached his first birthday, he should _____ sit up or even stand up.
 A. enable to B. being able to
 C. to be able D. be able to
15. Listening to very loud music at rock concert _____ caused hearing loss in some teenagers.
 A. have B. has C. have been D. has been
16. I never wear black because it doesn't _____ me.
 A. match B. fit C. go with D. suit

17. John and Maria's children are very _____ because their parents give them everything they ask for.
A. harmed B. damaged C. spoilt D. hurt
18. It's Grandmother's birthday tomorrow, so don't forget to wish her many happy _____.
A. returns B. congratulations
C. anniversaries D. days
19. — "What do you think of horror films?"
— "_____."
A. Oh, my god
B. I haven't seen them for a long time
C. Oh, I find them really disgusting
D. I just saw a film last night
20. The _____ from the airport was very tiring as I had to drive through the fog.
A. travel B. flight C. journey D. crossing

EXERCISE 07. Choose one word or phrase A, B, C or D that best completes each of the sentences.

1. He _____ having sent the anonymous letter.
A. refused B. opposed C. rejected D. denied
2. If she can make up such stories, she is certainly a very _____ girl.
A. imaginary B. imaginable C. imaginative D. imagining
3. The little boy failed to give _____ reasons for his absence from school.
A. satisfactory B. suiting C. inadequate D. right
4. He is not _____ to the task. I'm afraid.
A. good B. equal C. qualified D. trained
5. These white shoes don't _____ your new skirt.
A. suit B. go with C. go on D. fit
6. He _____ his wife for forgetting their wedding anniversary.
A. approached B. reproached C. reproduced D. renounced
7. Hundreds of species of wild flowers have become extinct or rare _____ extensive land development.
A. now that B. due to C. because D. for
8. She was standing at the end of the pier looking out to sea and I waited for her to turn _____ so that I could see her face.
A. round B. back C. in D. on
9. _____ I had nothing for breakfast but an apple, I had lunch early.
A. However B. Since C. Due to D. Therefore
10. Mathematics is one of the _____ subjects in Vietnamese high schools.
A. easy B. compulsory C. optional D. unimportant

11. Most secondary schools offer a wide_____ of subjects.
A. field B. area C. list D. range
12. If the world's tropical forests continue to disappear at their present rate, many_____ of animals and plants will become extinct.
A. species B. types C. sorts D. kinds
13. I am not really_____ this kind of music. I prefer music that we can dance to.
A. in B. for C. into D. with
14. — “_____?”
— “4 — 2.”
A. Which teams played in the final match
B. Which team became the champion
C. What was the name of the most valuable player
D. What was the score of the match
15. The food was so delicious that I had a second_____.
A. plate B. serving C. helping D. time
16. We have just taken an examination_____ English.
A. on B. in C. for D. about
17. _____ you read the instructions carefully, you will understand what to do.
A. as well as B. as far as C. as soon as D. provided
18. I think you should take some medicine to help_____ the pain.
A. relieve B. lighten C. calm D. rid
19. FIFA was_____ in 1904.
A. find B. found C. founded D. held
20. Ninety_____ the maximum length of time allowed for the entrance exam to this school.
A. minute is B. minute are C. minutes are D. minutes is

EXERCISE 08. Choose one word or phrase A, B, C or D that best completes each sentence or substitutes for the underlined word or phrase.

1. Chemistry has produced_____ new plants and thousands of new jobs.
A. countless B. countable C. uncountable D. counting
2. New York City was_____ the name 'The Big Apple' by jazz musicians in the 1920s.
A. called B. brought C. given D. put
3. Of the ten people in the plane when it crashed, only the captain_____.
A. existed B. lived C. hurt D. survived
4. I decided to take a part-time degree with_____ applying for a better job.
A. an aim to B. a view to C. the purpose to D. the hope to
5. This anthem is very popular_____ the students in our school.
A. to B. with C. for D. of

6. He listened to the sharp voices _____ through the closed window.
A. come B. came C. coming D. was coming
7. There was a strong sense of _____ in the village; most families had lived there for generation after generation.
A. continuity B. continuation C. continuance D. continuing
8. The _____ you gain from physical exercise are well worth the effort.
A. improvements B. profits C. benefits D. advantages
9. It was such a frightening dream that when I woke up my heart was _____ really fast.
A. hitting B. beating C. pulsing D. knocking
10. As there were no _____ to the crime, Roberts could not be convicted.
A. passers by B. onlookers C. pedestrians D. witnesses
11. Even though the eye of the hurricane will pass our city, there is still the _____ of heavy rain and high winds.
A. possibility B. probability C. ability D. capacity
12. Dolphins are _____ that live in the water.
A. reptiles B. amphibians C. fish D. mammals
13. My younger brother can't _____ himself very well in writing.
A. explain B. express C. reveal D. expose
14. Ann studied very hard last year, but she couldn't gain _____ to any university.
A. acceptance B. admission C. adoption D. entrance
15. — " _____ ?"
— "7 million people."
A. When was the city founded
B. What is the population of the city
C. What is the area of the city
D. What are the people like
16. The monitor always goes to class on time to _____ a good example for the class.
A. give B. set C. get D. bring
17. If we didn't _____ any measures to protect whales, they would disappear forever.
A. use B. make C. take D. do
18. She needed two _____ of paper to write her application form.
A. sheets B. piles C. pieces D. pads
19. Thomas has done the most _____ jobs from clearing rubbish to washing up.
A. challenging B. intellectual C. menial D. creative
20. What will happen if they cannot do the work _____ ?
A. straight away B. straight ahead
C. straight along D. straight up

EXERCISE 09. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. My aunt lives in a small apartment _____ the ground floor.
A. under B. by C. in D. on
2. David is a good friend of _____.
A. me B. I C. my D. mine
3. He doesn't have _____ experience of working in an office.
A. much B. some C. an D. the
4. The _____ is showing them his plans of the new building.
A. artist B. dancer C. engineer D. architect
5. The people in your village are very _____.
A. friend B. friendly C. friendship D. friendly
6. There are two _____ and a cat in his picture.
A. mouse B. mouses C. mice D. mices
7. Can I borrow your eraser or _____ it at the moment?
A. are you using B. do you use C. you using D. do yo using
8. Is Minh's birthday on the _____ of December.
A. twenty B. twentieth C. twentieth D. twentieth
9. Your brother never goes to by bus, _____ ?
A. doesn't he B. does he C. isn't he D. is he
10. Hanoi is _____ capital of Vietnam.
A. a B. one C. the D. Ø
11. My brother can play the guitar and _____.
A. too can I B. so can I C. so I can D. I can either
12. " _____ do you usually go to work?" - "I walk, of course".
A. How B. How often C. How far D. How long
13. I saw you last night but you _____ me.
A. not saw B. weren't see C. didn't see D. don't see
14. I'd like a _____ of bread and a kilo of sugar.
A. litre B. pound C. pint D. loaf
15. Close the window, please. The wind is _____ hard.
A. blowing B. shining C. dropping D. pouring
16. At this time of day the traffic to the city centre is very _____.
A. tough B. heavy C. loose D. large
17. I _____ at home the day before yesterday.
A. wasn't B. weren't C. didn't D. couldn't
18. Tom can't retake the exam because he _____ too many.
A. failed B. missed C. found D. took lesson

19. My cousin _____ speak French and Russian.
 A. able B. possible C. can D. ought
20. Last week we met our teacher and he _____ us a nice vacation.
 A. talked B. said C. wanted D. wished

EXERCISE 10. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D for each gap to finish the following sentences.

1. I'm busy _____ for the coming examination.
 A. preparing B. expecting C. finishing D. thinking
2. Everyone was asleep when the enemy _____.
 A. was attacking B. attacked C. had attacked D. attacking
3. Mr. Brown usually drinks mineral water, but in this party he _____ champagne.
 A. drinks B. will drink C. has drank D. is drinking
4. Your last job was a shop assistant, _____ it?
 A. isn't B. doesn't C. didn't D. wasn't
5. John can speak two languages. One is English. _____ is French.
 A. Other B. The other C. Another D. Others
6. Don't ask me anything about sports. I like _____ football _____ tennis.
 A. neither - nor B. both - and
 C. not only - but also D. either - or
7. Television _____ very popular since the 1950s.
 A. is B. was C. has been D. had been
8. "Who sings best in your school?"
 - "Quang Anh _____."
 A. sings B. is C. has D. does
9. "Will you come to the party tomorrow?" - "I will if I _____ no visitors."
 A. have B. will have C. had D. am having
10. Please ask them _____ in this area.
 A. don't smoke B. not smoking
 C. to not smoke D. not to smoke
11. I think he _____ better not encourage the students to take extra lessons.
 A. will B. should C. could D. had
12. It is the largest ship I _____.
 A. had ever seen B. ever saw C. have ever seen D. ever see
13. Gold _____ near San Francisco in 1848, and the gold rush started the following year.
 A. discovered B. was discovered
 C. has been discovered D. is discovered
14. Everybody in both cars _____ injured in the accident last night.
 A. is B. are C. was D. were

8. _____ the old man spoke very slowly and clearly, I couldn't understand him at all.
A. If B. Because C. Since D. Although
9. The manager did not offer her the job because of her untidy _____.
A. sight B. view C. presence D. appearance
10. Dr. Fields is a person _____ I don't have much confidence.
A. whom B. in whom C. in that D. that
11. The old manager has just retired, so Tom _____ his position.
A. in B. on C. up D. out
12. — "Where's the nearest post office?"
— "_____."
A. Turn left and then turn right
B. It's about two kilometers
C. It opens at nine o'clock
D. It takes at least twenty minutes by bus
13. His grandfather died _____ the age of 90.
A. in B. of C. on D. at
14. All the guests got dressed in _____ costume.
A. nation B. national C. nationally D. nationalize
15. Don't make noise. My mother _____ with her friends.
A. is talking B. was talking C. talks D. talked
16. They _____ all day swimming and sunbathing at the beach.
A. passed B. used C. spent D. occupied
17. Let your name _____ in the sheet of paper.
A. to be written B. be written
C. write D. being written
18. He arrived at the hotel with only _____ luggage.
A. a little B. a few C. few D. little
19. _____ quarreled with her boy friend yesterday, she doesn't want to answer his phone call.
A. Having B. Because having
C. Because hadn't D. Having not
20. We didn't _____ to the station in time to catch the last train.
A. reach B. get C. arrive D. come

EXERCISE 12. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D for each gap to finish the following sentences.

1. After one-month stay with his aunt in the countryside, Linh was accustomed _____ farm life.
A. in B. on C. with D. to

2. My mother said we _____ our teacher to dinner on Sunday.
A. invite B. will invite C. would invite D. are inviting
3. Mary was very happy when she got the highest mark. She _____ have danced all the way home.
A. must B. would C. should D. will
4. The common plural form of the noun *phenomenon* is _____.
A. phenomenons B. phenomena
C. phenomenes D. phenomenum
5. The woman _____ daughter went on a picnic with us last weekend is my next door neighbour.
A. who B. whom C. whose D. that's
6. — "What time is there a bus?"
— "_____."
A. Twice a day B. An hour and a half
C. Seven thirty D. Just fifteen minutes ago
7. When _____ in international trade, letters of credit are very convenient.
A. used B. are used C. using D. they used
8. We do not want any more summer _____ the last ones.
A. so B. as C. like D. same
9. My brother is old enough to _____ his own living.
A. share B. produce C. demand D. earn
10. Peter is interested in _____ research.
A. working B. making C. doing D. studying
11. If you try hard, your dream will come _____.
A. right B. true C. lively D. hopeful
12. You are only one _____ many who need help.
A. among B. between C. around D. besides
13. _____ difficulties you may encounter, I'm sure you'll succeed.
A. However B. Whatever C. Wherever D. Whenever
14. The fraction $\frac{3}{5}$ is pronounced _____.
A. three-five B. three over fifth C. three-fifths D. third-fives
15. _____ his bad leg, he couldn't walk so fast as the others.
A. Because B. Because of C. The reason D. Since
16. Don't forget _____ me a letter when you arrive in Ho Chi Minh city.
A. send B. sending C. to send D. sent
17. I have little money now. If I _____ some, I _____ pocket calculator.
A. have - will buy B. had - would buy
C. will have - buy D. would have - bought
18. My parents didn't permit me _____ out last night.
A. gone B. went C. going D. to go

19. _____ of the students in my class could solve the problem this morning.
 A. None B. Neither C. Either D. Not much
20. She has just gone to her friend's house, _____ there is a party.
 A. that B. which C. there D. where

EXERCISE 13. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D for each gap to finish the following sentences.

1. A large number of staff in my office _____ English quite fluently.
 A. speak B. speaks C. is speaking D. has spoken
2. Does this house need _____?
 A. repaint B. to repaint C. repainting D. be repainted
3. Mary said that she _____ her homework since 8 o'clock.
 A. did B. was doing C. has done D. had done
4. It is one of the most _____ people I have ever met. He never says anything interesting.
 A. bore B. boredom C. bored D. boring
5. Don't let a good chance go _____.
 A. on B. off C. by D. over
6. Be patient. Don't _____ to learn a foreign language in a week.
 A. consider B. expect C. think D. believe
7. A good _____ of English will help you find a job more easily.
 A. condition B. satisfaction C. knowledge D. expectation
8. Smoke from factories will _____ the air.
 A. pollute B. wipe C. retain D. discard
9. Burning coal and oil will release gases _____ to humans.
 A. dusty B. dirty C. harmful D. serious
10. Why don't you _____ this old broken bicycle? It's useless now.
 A. get away B. wear out C. recycle D. discard
11. Some children have to suffer from lifetime _____.
 A. nerves B. abnormalities
 C. laser treatment D. dedicate bones
12. — "What's that tall building over there?"
 — "_____."
 A. It's a restaurant
 B. It's very near the bank
 C. From that bus stop over there
 D. No, it isn't next to the bank
13. Everyone in the house woke up when the burglar alarm _____.
 A. got up B. went off C. went out D. got off

14. I'm not very _____ with the subject.
 A. well-acquainted B. well-known
 C. aware D. hopeful
15. You have to study hard to _____ your classmates.
 A. catch sight of B. feel like
 C. get in touch with D. keep pace with
16. Her coat was _____ on the floor.
 A. lying B. laying C. setting D. flowing
17. I've been waiting for my sister. I wonder if she _____ her way.
 A. has lost B. had lost C. will lose D. would lose
18. Mr. Phong _____ for twenty-five years before he retired last year.
 A. was teaching B. has taught
 C. has been teaching D. had been teaching
19. Do you think English is an important language _____?
 A. master B. to master C. mastering D. for mastering
20. - "Have you ever been to Ho Chi Minh city?"
 - "Yes. I've been there _____ times."
 A. much B. all C. a few D. few

EXERCISE 14. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D for each gap to finish the following sentences.

1. He refused to give up work, _____ he'd won a million pounds.
 A. despite B. however C. even though D. as though
2. For this recipe to be successful, you _____ cook the meat for at least two hours in a moderate oven.
 A. need B. must C. ought D. will
3. There are _____ when I have to work very hard.
 A. times B. at times C. from time to time D. a long time
4. I have to leave before seven and so _____.
 A. leave you B. you have C. you do D. do you
5. Your hand writing tells a lot about your _____.
 A. characteristic B. characterless
 C. character D. characterization
6. By half past ten tomorrow morning I _____ along the motorway.
 A. will drive B. am driving C. drive D. will be driving
7. I hope you don't mind me _____ so late at night.
 A. telephoning B. to telephone C. to have telephoned D. telephone
8. She wondered _____ her father looked like now, after so many years away.
 A. how B. whose C. that D. what
9. He says he's been to _____ restaurant in town.
 A. many B. every C. all D. most

10. She hasn't written to me _____.
A. already B. yet C. never D. any longer
11. He tried every key in turn but not _____ fitted.
A. each B. one C. any D. none
12. Don't you get tired _____ watching TV every night?
A. with B. by C. of D. at
13. I'm very busy at the moment so it may take a _____ time to answer your letters.
A. little B. few C. small D. some
14. — "How many files would you like?"
— "_____."
A. It cost two dollars twenty B. I'll take four, please
C. They're all very good D. Thank you, sir
15. I find the times of English meals very strange — I'm not used _____ dinner at 6 pm.
A. to have B. to having C. having D. have
16. Give me a word _____ with S.
A. beginning B. begins C. began D. begin
17. It was clear that the young couple were _____ of taking charge of the restaurant.
A. responsible B. reliable C. capable D. able
18. I'm absolutely no good at all _____ any kind of sport.
A. with B. on C. at D. for
19. I'd rather you _____ to her why we can't go.
A. would explain B. explained C. to explain D. will explain
20. I'd have told you if I _____ the book.
A. had seen B. saw C. should have seen D. would have seen

EXERCISE 15. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D for each gap to finish the following sentences.

1. You can only master a skill by _____ it.
A. doing B. training C. practising D. exercising
2. _____ from John, all the students said they would take the examination.
A. Except B. Apart C. Separate D. Only
3. It is a good idea to get _____ dressed when you go for a job interview.
A. boldly B. finely C. clearly D. smartly
4. I am not sure, but _____ I know there will be a new director in our company soon.
A. as long as B. as far as C. according D. on the whole
5. I thought that your _____ of that problem was excellent.
A. handling B. conduct C. running D. approach

6. Judy prefers to be her own boss and _____ her own business.
A. form B. charge C. make D. run
7. Nobody says a word about the incident, _____?
A. does he B. doesn't he C. do they D. don't they
8. The match is going to be broadcast _____ this evening.
A. live B. alive C. lively D. vivid
9. I enjoyed watching some of the television programs on _____ affairs.
A. actual B. present C. current D. temporary
10. _____ he was in a hurry, Mr. Han stopped to help the old man who fell down.
A. Much as B. But C. Since D. Because
11. When taken _____ excessive amounts, aspirin can be poisonous.
A. of B. at C. in D. with
12. All the characters in the book are _____.
A. images B. imagination
C. imaginary D. imaginative
13. We have just bought a new _____ cooker.
A. electric B. electricity C. electrical D. electrified
14. They live on the _____ of Milan.
A. outskirts B. outside C. suburb D. out-take
15. The concert received good _____ from the critics.
A. reviews B. viewpoint C. options D. description
16. An is very busy these days. She has _____ free time.
A. a little B. little C. a few D. few
17. — "Come with me. I'm seeing 'The Plan' tomorrow."
— " _____?"
A. Are you B. Do you C. Will you D. Shall you
18. You must _____ allowances for him; he is not very well!
A. get B. do C. make D. have
19. _____ popular opinion, many Welsh people do not speak Welsh.
A. Despite B. Against C. Contrary to D. Opposite
20. I must remember _____ up early tomorrow.
A. will get B. should get C. getting D. to get

EXERCISE 16. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D for each gap to finish the following sentences.

1. Vietnam has got a hot, wet and rainy _____.
A. weather B. climate C. nature D. season
2. Do you know who the first person _____ the South Pole is?
A. reaching B. had reached C. reached D. to reach

3. Near the White House is another famous landmark_____ the Washington Monument.
A. which is B. call C. called D. is called
4. He suggested we_____ outside the cinema tomorrow at 7pm.
A. met B. meet C. shall meet D. meeting
5. The judge_____ the pedestrians for the accident.
A. charged B. blamed C. accused D. sued
6. Not_____ did she refuse to speak to him, but she also vowed never to see him again.
A. even B. until C. only D. once
7. After collecting the_____ the conductor began to sing a little song.
A. money B. rent C. fee D. fare
8. Ann quit her job at the advertising agency,_____ surprised everyone.
A. which B. that C. who D. it
9. The application form was a single_____ of paper.
A. blade B. bar C. slice D. sheet
- 10 _____ is one branch of mathematics which has to do mostly with form.
A. Arithmetic B. Geometry C. Algebra D. Calculus
11. Washington is one of the five states of the USA with borders on the Pacific Ocean. What are_____ states?
A. other B. others C. the other D. the others
12. The two playwrights worked_____ close collaboration_____ the script.
A. in... for B. in... on C. on... on D. on... for
13. I want some sugar, but there is_____ in the bowl.
A. no B. not C. none D. any
14. Every man, woman, and child_____ under the law.
A. is protected B. are protected
C. should protect D. protects
15. He possesses all_____ makes life agreeable.
A. that B. what C. to D. things
16. Religion and politics interest him almost_____.
A. equally B. the same C. similarly D. alike
17. Please accept our_____ congratulations.
A. finest B. warmest C. dearest D. deepest
18. People still haven't_____ how dangerous pollution can be.
A. remarked B. realised C. noted D. minded
19. Captain Scott's_____ to the South Pole was marked by disappointment and tragedy.
A. excursion B. visit C. tour D. expedition
20. — "Why do you want this job?"
— "_____."

- A. Anything to do with computers
- B. I've just taken my school certificate
- C. I'm good at computing
- D. There used to be a good chance of promotion

EXERCISE 17. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D for each gap to finish each of these sentences.

1. He always takes full _____ of the mistake made by these competitors.
A. benefit B. advantage C. profit D. advice
2. He has the slightest _____ of winning her affection.
A. chance B. luck C. means D. occasion
3. I don't think that _____ of yellow suits you very well.
A. color B. degree C. tone D. shade
4. You can stay here _____ you don't make a loud noise.
A. otherwise B. nevertheless C. unless D. so long as
5. The heavy rains have ruined the fruit _____ in the south of Greece.
A. growing B. produce C. crop D. productivity
6. On hearing the news she fainted and it was half an hour before she _____ again.
A. came up B. came round C. came over D. came forward
7. The children had been _____ of the danger, but had taken no notice.
A. warned B. shown C. prevented D. shown
8. The soldier was punished for _____ to obey his commanding officer's orders.
A. refusing B. regretting C. objecting D. resisting
9. Ann agreed to stay behind; she was used to _____ late.
A. working B. have worked
C. work D. being worked
10. The project was rejected because of _____ funds.
A. unavailable B. inconsiderable
C. incomplete D. insufficient
11. Some of the passengers spoke to reporters about their _____ in the burning plane.
A. occasion B. happening C. event D. experience
12. Their flat is decorated in a _____ combination of colours.
A. tasteful B. sweet C. delicious D. tasty
13. — "Are you good at math?"
— "_____."
A. I'm taking my driving test next week
B. Yes, about fifty words a minute
C. I think so. I've got a lot of friends
D. I came top in my class in the last test

14. As _____ as I know, we have not received a bill for the new computer.
A. much B. long C. soon D. far
15. The traffic in town was very _____ and I arrived home earlier than expected.
A. light B. weak C. little D. few
16. You know I'll always stand _____ you if you are in trouble.
A. by B. with C. for D. up
17. We looked everywhere but the intruder was nowhere _____.
A. to see B. seen C. to be seen D. having seen
18. She'll be a millionaire by the time she _____ forty.
A. is B. was C. will be D. is going to be
19. This ring is only made of plastic so it's quite _____.
A. valuable B. invaluable C. worthless D. priceless
20. I wish you _____ stop interrupting me whenever I speak.
A. will B. would C. did D. might

EXERCISE 18. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D for each gap to finish the following sentences.

1. I slept badly last night. The noise of the traffic kept me _____.
A. wake B. awake C. waken D. awaken
2. We hire out bicycle _____.
A. by hours B. by an hour C. by the hour D. for hours
3. At the sales things can often be bought _____ half price.
A. at B. for C. in D. with
4. The room was full of people and _____ were speaking.
A. neither of them B. all of them C. none of them D. each of them
5. Those interested in the post of Assistant manager are requested to apply _____.
A. as a person B. in person C. as persons D. by person
6. They each drank from _____ glass to see what the contents tasted like.
A. the other's B. the one's C. the other D. one's
7. Did the man _____ by the committee accept the job?
A. appointing B. appointed C. was appointed D. to appoint
8. Don't leave your clothes _____ about on the bed room floor.
A. lie B. lay C. lying D. laying
9. She raced by in a car, with her hair _____ behind.
A. streamed B. stream C. streams D. streaming
10. When we arrived in Paris it was _____ with rain.
A. running B. dropping C. pouring D. falling
11. Her mother asked her to _____ the table for the evening meal.
A. place B. put out C. serve D. lay

12. Very few planets are _____ because of lack of water and oxygen.
 A. inhabited B. inhabitant C. inhabitable D. uninhabitable.
13. The bus only stops here to _____ passengers.
 A. get off B. pick up C. alight D. get on
14. No one was able to explain the _____ of the old custom.
 A. beginning B. origin C. starting point D. reason
15. She said that she could not _____ a new dress on her small salary.
 A. spend B. save C. afford D. spare
16. — “What was so special about the film on TV last night?”
 — “_____.”
 A. It was just so interesting and the photography was excellent
 B. It was all about gorillas and the way they live
 C. Yes, it’s going to be repeated next Sunday
 D. Yes, there was an interesting nature programme
17. The child was _____ by a lorry on the safety crossing in the main street
 A. knocked B. run across C. run out D. knocked down
18. Hotel rooms must be _____ by 10 a.m, but luggage may be left with the porter.
 A. vacated B. evacuated C. abandoned D. left
19. The supervisor's job is to _____ the work of his particular department.
 A. overlook B. overrun C. oversee D. overview
20. Our house still remains in _____ after the cyclone.
 A. good conditions B. a good condition
 C. the good condition D. a good state

EXERCISE 19. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D for each gap to finish each of these sentences.

1. Thomas Edison _____ many inventions using electricity during his long career.
 A. patented with B. patented for C. was patented D. patented
2. The forecast predicted _____ weather with snow, sunshine, wind and thunder and that is just what we have had.
 A. differing B. various C. variable D. fluctuating
3. _____ the rainfall was adequate this year, the crops did not produce a high yield.
 A. Since B. Although
 C. However D. Due to
4. My mother goes to _____ church _____ Sunday morning.
 A. the..... every B. the..... on
 C. Ø..... every D. Ø..... in
5. _____ a movie to be entertaining, it has to have an interesting story.
 A. So that B. In order that
 C. In order for D. In order to

6. Have you got time to discuss your work now or are you _____ to leave?
A. thinking B. planned C. around D. about
7. The Northern Hemisphere has mostly westerly winds _____ the rotation of the earth toward the east.
A. so that B. so C. because D. due to
8. The film gives us _____ insight into life in Brazil. It's worth seeing.
A. valuable B. valueless C. unvaluable D. evaluate
9. We have decided to _____ the money for the local secondary school.
A. beg B. collect C. raise D. rise
10. Have a good flight and remember to give me a _____ as soon as you arrive.
A. call B. phone C. ring D. line
11. If you want to _____ success in life, you have to work hard.
A. achieve B. receive C. award D. earn
12. _____ he was lazy, he failed the exam.
A. Now that B. So C. Consequently D. Thus
13. No child _____ the age of sixteen will be admitted to this film.
A. before B. except C. lacking D. below
14. — "Why don't you listen to some news programmes?"
— " _____."
A. I don't care for them either
B. Because they're usually so boring
C. Because I like pop music and I like the presenter
D. Yes, whenever I'm in my father's car
15. This hotel really tries hard to look after its _____.
A. clients B. patients C. customers D. guests
16. After water workers went on strike, there was a _____ of water.
A. drain B. shortage C. loss D. decrease
17. In recent years, more and more people _____ for things with credit cards.
A. have been paying B. paid
C. are paying D. pay
18. What people _____ Benetton stores is that the quality is always high.
A. like B. like very much
C. like about D. like a lot
19. Paolo would like to _____ by the time he is 40.
A. travel B. be traveling
C. be going to travel D. have traveled
20. My car would not start, _____ Jenny's started immediately.
A. whereas B. though C. however D. nevertheless

EXERCISE 20. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D for each gap to finish the following sentences.

1. Mrs. Townsend was left to make all the _____ for the outing by herself.
A. provisions B. procedures
C. organizations D. arrangements
2. It was a complete _____; I never meant to hurt her!
A. chance B. error C. accident D. happening
3. You'd better set off ten minutes early _____ there is a lot of traffic.
A. so that B. as regards C. as if D. in case
4. An enormous _____ of rubbish had built up in the factory yard over the years.
A. hill B. pile C. lot D. tower
5. The Home-Loan Company _____ the right to cancel this agreement.
A. reserves B. conserves C. serves D. deserves
6. They stayed for hours, which I was very _____.
A. annoyed B. annoyed about
C. annoying D. annoying me
7. _____ I post that letter for you on my way to the office?
A. Do B. Shall C. Would D. Will
8. He felt he'd really let his team _____ when he missed the penalty.
A. out B. in C. down D. off
9. He thinks we've invited too many guests, but I say the more the _____.
A. nicer B. happier C. merrier D. greater
10. Is she a friend of _____?
A. yours B. you C. your D. you're
11. We believe that these animals could be saved if our plan were _____.
A. adopted B. taken up C. practised D. exploited
12. Local people are concerned about pollution from _____ oil wells.
A. maritime B. sea-going C. off-shore D. coastline
13. — "Fancy seeing you again!"
— "_____"
A. Yes, we must. B. Yes, nice to see you again!
C. How do you do? D. Pleased to meet you.
14. The _____ from a nearby tree were scratching against the window.
A. trunks B. boughs C. barks D. twigs
15. Our city is very bare and doesn't have enough _____, I'm afraid.
A. green B. evergreens C. greenness D. greenery
16. The match had to be cancelled because of the severe _____.
A. ice B. frost C. snow D. freezing

17. As soon as the supplies arrive, they will be _____ to the starving people.
 A. dispersed B. donated C. dealt D. distributed
18. The journalist refused to disclose his _____ to the judge.
 A. information B. source C. sponsor D. article
19. —“Why do you think most people learn English?”
 —“_____.”
 A. All of them
 B. I heard it was very good
 C. Very often it's to get a better job
 D. They have to read some science books in English
20. The government has decided to send more _____ to Saharan countries.
 A. charity B. aid C. collections D. donations

EXERCISE 21. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D for each gap to finish the following sentences.

1. Children can be difficult to teach because of their short attention _____.
 A. limit B. span C. duration D. time
2. The new regime determined to _____ compulsory military service.
 A. stop off B. end up C. phase out D. break off
3. She wanted a cake, _____ one with chocolate.
 A. preferable B. preferably C. preferential D. preferentially
4. You can _____ me the details: I don't want to know all about your arguments with your boss.
 A. spare B. save C. deprive D. avoid.
5. This new advertising campaign is not _____ with our company policy.
 A. consistent B. allied C. suited D. matched
6. Our new house is very _____ for the office as I can get there in five minutes.
 A. comfortable B. suitable C. available D. convenient
7. The bishop preached a farewell sermon to a(n) _____ that filled the church to overflowing.
 A. congregation B. audience C. crowd D. procession
8. It was a very beautiful cloth _____ from silk.
 A. composed B. worn C. woven D. threaded
9. There's no _____ in going to school if you are not willing to learn.
 A. reason B. aim C. point D. purpose
10. Who would take the Hippocratic oath?
 A. a barrister B. a priest C. a doctor D. a soldier
11. Which phrase is odd out ?
 A. To kick the bucket B. To pass away
 C. To bite the dust D. To touch wood

12. He was a wonderful talker. He really had the gift of the _____.
 A. bard B. word C. gab D. gods
13. - "May I come in?"
 - "_____"
 A. No, you may not. B. Yes, why not?
 C. Yes, please do. D. No, I don't accept that.
14. It takes _____ 4,000 pounds of petals to make a single pound of rose oil.
 A. relatively B. amazingly C. more or less D. relatively
15. Six novel a year, you say? He's certainly a _____ writer.
 A. fruitful B. fertile C. virile D. prolific
16. No one appreciated his work during his lifetime, but _____ it is clear that he is a great artist.
 A. in the aftermath B. by the time
 C. in retrospect D. in this eventuality
17. Nations that live in _____ are nations that live together in peace.
 A. war B. concord C. conformity D. happiness
18. _____ receipt of your instructions, I immediately sent a telex message to Algeria.
 A. On B. In C. With D. By
19. My passport _____ last month, so I will have to get a new one.
 A. elapsed B. expired C. ended D. terminated
20. I am never free on Tuesday evening as I have a _____ arrangement to go to the cinema with a friend.
 A. long-standing B. long lived C. long-range D. long-lasting

EXERCISE 22. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D for each gap to finish the following sentences.

1. The plane _____ down twenty minutes later than scheduled because of bad weather condition.
 A. put B. flew C. landed D. touched
2. Can you remember the first time you _____ in love?
 A. fell B. felt C. went D. found
3. I _____ almost ten times as much money as my father did.
 A. earn B. gain C. win D. pay
4. I was ill all day yesterday, so I just sat and _____ television.
 A. saw B. watched C. noticed D. looked at
5. Jane was shocked when I disagreed with her. She's so used to getting her own _____.
 A. mind B. way C. opinion D. views
6. There's a lot more traffic than usual. There must be something _____ in the town centre.
 A. getting on B. going off C. going on D. getting off

7. When you're driving at night, you shouldn't _____ any risks.
A. take B. make C. do D. get
8. And finally here's a _____ of today's sports news.
A. round-up B. round-off C. round-on D. round-down
9. I'm really enjoying my job. My new _____ have made me very welcome.
A. employees B. managers C. colleagues D. boss
10. We can't go skating. The _____ has been closed for repairs.
A. ring B. course C. rink D. pitch
11. Snooker is a very popular _____ sport in Britain. Most of the major tournaments are televised.
A. spectacle B. spectator C. audience D. Viewed
12. - "Thanks for the lovely gift, Jane. "
- " _____ "
A. It's my pleasure. B. Yes, it is very expensive.
C. I myself like it very much. D. And do you know its price?
13. You really can't trust Pauline. One day she's your best friend, and the next day she can _____ you in the back.
A. hit B. stab C. cut D. punch
14. He never stops criticizing me. He's a real _____ in the neck.
A. ache B. pain C. hurt D. itch
15. _____ is an important science.
A. Statistic B. Statistics C. Statistical D. Statistician
16. I was amazed. I asked my father if I could borrow his car and she _____ "Yes"!
A. spoke B. said C. told D. talked
17. I suppose Jason must be in his _____ teens.
A. middle B. earlier C. late D. later
18. The police are looking for a short, _____ man with a beard.
A. average B. petite C. stocky D. tallish
19. I shouldn't have drunk so much coffee last night. I was _____ awake till four o'clock in the morning.
A. full B. wide C. well D. too
20. After the christening, we all went back to their house for a cold _____.
A. buffet B. barbecue C. get-together D. picnic

EXERCISE 23. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. The audience applauded for five minutes after the _____ ended.
A. performance B. affair C. treatment D. confession
2. Put this _____ in the garbage can.
A. burden B. rubbish C. labor D. habit

3. It is difficult to find a _____ in the Washington area for less than \$1200 a month
 A. two-bedroom apartment B. two-bedrooms apartment
 C. two-bedrooms apartments D. two-bedroom apartments
4. Except for the Sun, all stars are too far from the Earth for their distances _____ in miles or kilometers.
 A. to be conveniently measured B. which conveniently measured
 C. to measure conveniently D. conveniently measured
5. Many technological innovations, such as the telephone, _____ the result of sudden bursts of inspiration in fact were preceded by many inconclusive efforts.
 A. whose appearance B. that appear to be
 C. and appear to be D. are appearing
6. Dozens of cyclists are _____ on the city's roads each year.
 A. injured B. crashed C. damaged D. wounded
7. Can you _____ a pound ? I need some money for the coffee machine.
 A. exchange B. change C. give D. offer
8. Arithmetic, simple calculation with _____, is one branch of mathematics.
 A. figures B. digits C. numbers D. signs
9. The _____ in my neighbourhood are well cared by the authorities.
 A. disabilities B. unable C. disabled D. inability
10. The more he tried to explain, _____.
 A. the most confused we got B. the much confused we got
 C. the more confused we got D. the many confused we got
11. I'll introduce to you the man _____ support is necessary for your project.
 A. who B. whom C. that D. whose
12. The prefix " _____ " is added to the word *equal* to make its opposite.
 A. im- B. in- C. ir- D. un-
13. Your personality is important _____ the success of your work.
 A. to B. for C. in D. on
14. Please _____ your cigarette. I'm allergic to smoke.
 A. put out B. put down C. put up D. put aside
15. You _____ better be careful not to miss the train!
 A. would B. should C. had D. did
16. I've known him _____ I left college.
 A. when B. during C. until D. since
17. Had it not been for the enthusiasm of the guide, our _____ would not have been so successful.
 A. voyage B. excursion C. tour D. journey
18. - " _____ "
 - "Sorry. I don't smoke."

- A. Are you smoking? B. Have you got a light, please?
C. Excuse me. Do you like smoking? D. Cigarettes, please?

19. According to a recent survey, most people are on good _____ with their neighbours.
A. relation B. relationship C. connection D. terms
20. He _____ the bowl of soup all over the table-cloth.
A. stained B. spilt C. scattered D. set

EXERCISE 24. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. He has the slightest _____ of winning her affection.
A. chance B. luck C. means D. occasion
2. His sister was full of _____ for the way in which he had so quickly learned to drive a car.
A. pride B. admiration C. surprise D. Jealousy
3. The lake contained _____ thousands of fish.
A. much B. one C. many D. few
4. Cut the cake into _____ pieces.
A. same B. like C. alike D. equal
5. You can use my bicycle _____ you bring it back tomorrow.
A. as long as B. although C. nevertheless D. in spite of
6. He was so tired he wasn't capable _____ driving himself home.
A. to B. for C. of D. from
7. Who was the first person _____ the South Pole?
A. reaching B. who reaches C. to reach D. reached
8. I suggest we _____ outside the cinema tomorrow at 8.30.
A. meeting B. meet C. met D. will meet
9. _____ playing professional basketball, she also enjoys tennis.
A. Besides B. Moreover C. Apart D. Together
10. He tripped on the stairs and could not _____ falling.
A. resist B. prevent C. stop D. avoid
11. There are very few _____ places on earth. Man has been nearly everywhere.
A. explored B. exploring C. unexplored D. exploration
12. He lost all _____ in his leg after the accident.
A. sense B. senses C. sensation D. sensitivity
13. - "Pass the fish sauce, please."
- " _____ "
A. Yes, I will. Can you wait? B. No, it is far from me.
C. Certainly, here you are. D. But do you like it?
14. The _____ of living goes up and up. It'll never go down.
A. price B. value C. cost D. expense

15. Most people _____ ice-cream with the summer.
A. link B. image C. associate D. remind
16. Through my binoculars, I watched a tiger stalking its _____.
A. nourishment B. adversary C. culprit D. prey
17. His eyes were _____ bad that he couldn't read the number plate of the car in front.
A. such B. too C. so D. very
18. She can remember a time _____ cars were rarely seen in the village.
A. which B. that C. where D. when
19. I can't find my dictionary at the moment. I hope I will _____ up soon.
A. come B. clear C. turn D. look
20. He missed the lecture, so I lent him my notes _____.
A. after B. afterwards C. at last D. finally

EXERCISE 25. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. He became a millionaire by _____ of hard work and a considerable amount of luck.
A. process B. effect C. dint D. cause
2. A person who has drunk too much alcohol would _____.
A. stagger B. swagger C. tramp D. prowl
3. I've never liked hockey since someone hit me on the ankle with their _____.
A. bat B. club C. pole D. stick
4. We _____ at each other for over a minute without blinking.
A. glanced B. winked C. stared D. watched
5. — "Who should go to see him?"
- "I suggest that Jane _____ to see him."
A. go B. goes C. would go D. went
6. — "Tom, do you have a passport?"
- "No, but I wish I _____ one."
A. having B. have C. can D. had
7. Examinations make me _____. I always get _____.
A. angry — being nervous B. anger — nervously
C. angrily — nervous D. angry — nervous
8. I'm going to the market but I can't think of _____ to buy for dinner.
A. where B. what C. that D. which
9. You and I went there together, _____?
A. didn't you B. didn't I C. didn't we D. did we
10. David isn't going to go, and Clare isn't _____.
A. too B. either C. also D. as well

11. They went from one shop to _____.
A. each other B. other C. the rest D. another
12. _____ blind can see nothing.
A. The B. A C. All D. Every
13. — “How long will your homework take you?”
— “_____.”
A. In the evening B. For two hours
C. Until eight o'clock D. Since I came in
14. She finally decided _____ her children alone in the house.
A. not leaving B. do not leave C. not leave D. not to leave
15. Mike was not feeling well so we gave him _____ to do than you.
A. fewer works B. less work C. little works D. least work
16. I had the _____ impression that we are being followed.
A. distinct B. distinctive C. distinguished D. distinction
17. The school broke _____ for the holidays at the end of July.
A. out B. down C. up D. into
18. You will have to _____ early if you want to avoid all the traffic.
A. come apart B. go about C. put off D. set off
19. At the end of the match the players were _____ exhausted.
A. solely B. extremely C. likely D. merely
20. That dancing club _____ in the north of the city.
A. lays B. lies C. locates D. situates

EXERCISE 26. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. The corner shop had sold _____ the new book, so I had to go downtown.
A. out B. off C. out of D. up from
2. “Could you please _____ this article for the annual report?”
A. advise B. revise C. devise D. advice
3. The _____ between the rich and poor countries of the world is increasing daily.
A. space B. gap C. distance D. interval
4. The book doesn't have much of a(n) _____, but its characters are fantastic.
A. content B. plot C. story D. interest
5. In order to buy his house he had to obtain a large _____ from the bank.
A. loan B. finance C. capital D. debt
6. My passport _____ last month, so I will have to get a new one.
A. elapsed B. expired C. ended D. terminated
7. Hotel rooms must be _____ by noon, but luggage may be left with the porter.
A. vacated B. evacuated C. abandoned D. left

8. "Purchase" is a(n) _____ for "buy".
 A. substitute B. formal word C. informal word D. homonym
9. The BBC tries to _____ for all tastes with its various programmes.
 A. suit B. furnish C. regard D. cater
10. We often introduce a clause of purpose using 'so that' or '_____'.
 A. so as B. in order to C. in order that D. on purpose
11. We've found a lovely villa near the lake. _____, it has its own swimming pool, and we have free use of the owner's car.
 A. In addition B. However C. Whereas D. As a result
12. The police are looking for a _____ of youths who may be responsible for the damage.
 A. squad B. mob C. group D. gang
13. These botanists are studying the _____ of this new kind of orchid.
 A. particular B. particularization
 C. particularity D. particularities
14. - "If only I hadn't said that to her."
 - "_____"
 A. Ah, well, that is life. B. Yes, you mustn't have done that.
 C. No worry, that's nothing. D. No, you've done a good job!
15. You should drive carefully because accidents _____ easily.
 A. occurring B. occur C. occurred D. are occurred
16. It's high time you _____ to study seriously.
 A. begin B. began C. are beginning D. would begin
17. I called on her yesterday; she _____ a meal at the time.
 A. cooked B. had cooked C. was cooking D. would cook
18. They were too late. The plane _____ off ten minutes earlier.
 A. took B. has taken C. had taken D. was taking
19. — "How do I look tonight?"
 - "Wow! _____ dress you have on!"
 A. What a beautiful B. What beautiful
 C. How beautiful D. How a beautiful
20. We have been informed that _____ animals at the zoo are starving to death.
 A. most of B. most all C. almost the D. most of the

EXERCISE 27. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. I'm not surprised he became an author. Even as a child he had _____ imagination.
 A. large B. great C. vivid D. bright
2. The TV announcer apologized for the breakdown and said that normal service _____ as soon as possible.
 A. would be resumed B. resumed
 C. would be resuming D. be resumed

3. I'm sorry, David. It wasn't my _____ to cause a quarrel between you and Joanna.
A. meaning B. point C. intention D. view
4. Although someone had seen him take the watch, he still _____ it.
A. refused B. rejected C. disowned D. denied
5. The inside of an apple is called the _____.
A. pip B. core C. stone D. kernel
6. A woman who has never married is called a _____.
A. virgin B. widower C. bachelor D. spinster
7. In England, it's easy to drive at night because of the _____ along the middle of the road.
A. cat's eyes B. lines C. signposts D. warning lights
8. After four glasses of wine he began to feel _____.
A. light-headed B. cool-headed C. empty-headed D. pig-headed
9. Before every Board Meeting, it is customary for the _____ of the previous meeting to be read out.
A. protocol B. notes C. points D. minutes
10. Our country has undergone _____ resistance wars against invaders.
A. history B. historic C. historical D. historian
- 11 - "_____"
- "Yes, of course. "
A. You must help me this time. B. You couldn't give me a hand, could you?
C. You don't need your help. D. You can give me a hand.
- 12 The mirror was _____ broken.
A. accident B. accidentally C. accidental D. by accident
- 13 Do you happen to know _____?
A. of whom this watch is B. whose watch is this
C. whose watch this is D. this watch of whose
- 14 I have never had any liking for cats, _____?
A. have I B. haven't I C. did I D. didn't I
- 15 He directed that no one _____ eat before sunset.
A. must B. should C. would D. could
- 16 Travelling by air is not cheap. _____ is interesting.
A. Either B. Neither C. And D. Also
- 17 The cattle moved off quickly, stopping _____ to eat some grass.
A. nowadays B. probably C. here and there D. here and now
- 18 Wait _____; I'm finishing the letter.
A. a minute B. one minute C. the minute D. minute
- 19 — "Did Susan have a chance to get in touch with you?"
- "Oh yes, she _____ me up last night."
A. has called B. called C. had called D. calls

20. If he had told me the truth, I _____ him.
A. will not punish B. would not punish
C. would not have punished D. had not punished

EXERCISE 28. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. I could _____ a note of panic in his voice.
A. desist B. detest C. detect D. deter
2. I'm so out of _____ that I can't run 30 metres without puffing.
A. health B. strength C. condition D. fitness
3. The mysterious case of the missing millionaire has become the _____ of considerable interest in the press over the last few weeks.
A. focus B. target C. middle D. pin-point
4. Your progress will be _____ in six months' time.
A. counted B. evaluated C. valued D. enumerated
5. The news on the radio and TV stations _____ that a serious storm is approaching our city.
A. is confirmed B. are confirming C. confirms D. confirm
6. Let me give you a(n) _____ of advice, my son.
A. blade B. pair C. article D. piece
7. _____ used the bathroom last forgot to clean the bath.
A. Whomever B. Whichever C. Whoever D. Whatever
8. North American Indian tribes used sign language _____ with tribes that spoke a different language or dialect.
A. to communicate B. for communicate
C. to communicating D. for communicated
9. He made a bad mistake at work, but his boss _____ him. He's lucky _____ a second chance.
A. isn't fined/ to give B. was fined/ to give
C. hasn't fined/ to be given D. has fined/ to be given
10. My uncle took _____ golf when he retired from work.
A. on B. after C. over D. up
11. I had to be up early the next morning so I _____ myself and left the party.
A. refused B. thanked C. excused D. apologized
12. As I was _____ through the newspaper this morning, I came across a picture of an old friend of mine.
A. gazing B. glancing C. staring D. glimpsing
13. The main _____ of this drink are wine, orange juice and bitters.
A. parts B. components C. compositions D. ingredients
13. I'm afraid Grandfather's writing is becoming more and more _____.
A. illegible B. illiterate C. ineligible D. incoherent

14. Their new film received good _____ from the critics.
A. reports B. reviews C. opinions D. descriptions
15. Parents tend to _____ their children.
A. underfeed B. underdose C. underlook D. underestimate
16. Don't be so _____; I can't do all the work by myself.
A. reasonable B. reasonably C. unreasonable D. unreasonably
17. Before _____ a promotion and transfer to the city, I will discuss it at length with my whole family to be sure that everyone will be able to adjust to the change.
A. being accepted B. accepted
C. having been accepted D. accepting
18. - "Is it true _____ the law says there is no smoking in restaurants in this city?"
- "Yes. That law was passed last year."
A. that what B. what C. if D. that
19. The province of Newfoundland has _____ than any other region of North America in which the first language is English.
A. its longer history B. a longer history
C. the longer the history D. the history is longer
20. - "Have you seen the place where the graduation ceremony will be held?"
- "_____"
A. Yes, I have seen it many times.
B. Yes. It's big enough to hold 5,000 people.
C. No, why haven't I?
D. Oh, I won't be there.

EXERCISE 29. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. He seldom goes to the market, _____?
A. doesn't he B. does he C. is he D. isn't he
2. — "When did you come here?"
- "I _____ here since August 25."
A. have been B. Was C. have D. had been
3. I want some sugar, but there is _____ in the bowl.
A. no B. none C. less D. any
4. Everyone looks much _____ today than they did yesterday.
A. happy B. Happily C. More happily D. Happier
5. We both decided to do different things: he wrote a letter _____ I listened to the radio.
A. if B. because C. while D. since
6. Tom left his spectacles behind because he was _____.
A. hurry B. hurriedly C. in a hurry D. to be hurried

7. If I were you, I wouldn't risk betting that money _____ this horse.
A. for B. on C. to D. in
8. — "John won't come tomorrow."
- "Did he say he _____ next week."
A. will come B. would come C. is coming D. had come
9. The reason _____ he's late is that he had an accident.
A. which B. in which C. that D. why
10. — "What instructions did your boss give to you?"
- "He required that Alice _____ the meeting."
A. would attend B. attends C. attended D. attend
11. Two of the boys in the art class were doing self-portraits by looking at _____ in the mirror.
A. each other B. themselves C. oneself D. one another
12. Several _____ are known to cause cancer to develop.
A. chemists B. chemistry C. chemical D. chemicals
13. I was so tired that I _____ on the sofa and went to sleep.
A. dropped in B. flaked off C. glazed over D. stretched out
14. Her parents were very _____ because she was out so late that night.
A. responsible B. sorry C. worried D. overcome
15. After a lot of difficulty, he _____ to open the door.
A. managed B. succeeded C. obtained D. realized
16. I have been looking for this book for months, and _____ I have found it.
A. at last B. in time C. at the end D. at present
17. My employer's _____ of my work does not matter to me at all.
A. meaning B. belief C. opinion D. expression
18. The purpose of the examination was to _____ the students' knowledge of the subject.
A. try B. inspect C. prove D. test
19. I'll have to _____ to you, otherwise he will hear.
A. shout B. say C. whistle D. whisper
20. There's _____ to be frightened of the dog; he's quite harmless.
A. a fear B. no fear C. no need D. any reason

EXERCISE 30. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. "How many pages _____ so far?" — "Ten."
A. do you study B. did you study
C. have you studied D. had you studied
2. These days people who do manual work often receive _____ money than clerks.
A. far a lot of B. far much C. far more D. far a great deal of

3. The fewer bags you take, _____ trouble you will have in route.
A. the fewer B. the fewest C. the less D. the least
4. — “Jane said that you had read the book three times.”
— “Yes, I found it very _____.”
A. amusing B. amused C. amuse D. amusingly
5. Ann could not speak Chinese and _____ could John.
A. either B. neither C. also D. so
6. Is Albert Schweitzer, _____ works I respect highly, still a doctor?
A. which B. whose C. what D. who's
7. Don't let your brothers _____ the present.
A. to see B. seeing C. seen D. see
8. The names of the winners were given _____ on the radio.
A. up B. in C. away D. Out
9. The road was blocked so we had to _____ and find another route.
A. check out B. turn back C. run through D. fall off
10. — “Excuse me. Is anyone sitting here?”
— “_____”
A. Yes, I have been here for 15 minutes. B. No, no, of course not.
C. My friend is coming. D. But I'd like to be by myself.
11. As soon as the firebell rang everyone walked quickly downstairs and out of the building, _____ gathered in the car park.
A. while B. then C. before D. to
12. The teacher _____ them the answer to the question.
A. explained B. told C. said D. discussed
13. The station clock is not as _____ as it should be; it is usually between one and two minutes fast.
A. strict B. certain C. true D. accurate
14. One _____ of their new house is that it has no garden.
A. pity B. dislike C. complaint D. disadvantage
15. They tell me he is _____ a lot of money in his new job.
A. having B. earning C. gaining D. profiting
16. It's excellent value for money. You get a _____ meal and coffee for under \$10 per person.
A. third-course B. three-courses
C. third courses D. three-course
17. The missing man's family is desperately seeking anyone _____ information about his activities or whereabouts.
A. has B. having C. who have D. have
18. If you require any more _____ about the holiday, please telephone us.
A. description B. news C. information D. fact

19. Computers are sometimes called _____ machines.
 A. thinking B. adding C. working D. lightning
20. The weather men say there is a _____ chance of snow this weekend.
 A. one-one B. two-two C. twenty-twenty D. fifty-fifty

EXERCISE 31. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. She warned _____ anyone what she had told me.
 A. that I didn't tell B. me don't tell
 C. that I told D. me not to tell
2. A small fish needs camouflage _____ so that its enemies cannot find it.
 A. for hiding it B. to hide it
 C. to hide itself D. hiding itself
3. She is _____ I'm surprised she didn't go into music professionally.
 A. such good pianist B. so good a pianist that
 C. too good a pianist that D. a pianist so good
4. For the most part, young children spend their time playing, eating, and _____ a lot.
 A. they sleep B. sleeping
 C. sleep D. they are sleeping
5. My sister worked in a vineyard last summer _____ money for school expenses.
 A. so that she could earn B. so she earns
 C. for she earned D. because to earn
6. Mike had hoped _____ his letter soon.
 A. her to answer B. that she answer
 C. that she would answer D. her answering
7. Great white sharks are dangerous to _____ will attack without warning.
 A. humans, they B. humans who
 C. humans as they D. humans as soon as they
8. _____ stay the night if it's too difficult to get home.
 A. At all cost B. By all means C. In all D. On the whole
9. I read a book about Picasso, _____.
 A. is a Spanish painter B. a Spanish painter
 C. who a Spanish painter is D. that is a Spanish painter
10. You _____ me, because I didn't say that.
 A. must misunderstand B. must be misunderstanding
 C. must have misunderstood D. had to misunderstand
11. When I was little, my father gave me some advice. He said _____ talk to strangers.
 A. I shouldn't B. that shouldn't C. don't D. that I didn't
12. While some parts of the world get an abundance of rain, others _____.
 A. are warm and humid B. are cold and wet
 C. get a lot D. get little or none

7. I can't help _____ him in spite of his faults.
A. admire B. admired C. to admire D. admiring
8. _____ enough time to talk over the matter now.
A. It hasn't B. There isn't C. There hasn't D. It isn't
9. If he had not given me advice, I _____ again.
A. would fail B. would be failed
C. will fail D. would have failed
10. No sooner _____ the news than he fainted.
A. she heard B. had she heard
C. as she heard D. she had heard
11. I suggested _____ to the party.
A. him in going B. to make him go
C. him to go D. that he should go
12. We should plant trees along the streets to _____ our city.
A. beatify B. beautiful C. beautician D. beauty
13. The music _____ and it was impossible to have a conversation.
A. blared out B. played off C. turned up D. set out
14. Several children had to stay _____ from school because of the bus strike
A. up B. at C. away D. in
15. - "I'm so sorry. I didn't mean to upset you."
- "_____"
A. No, I don't mind it. B. Oh, that's all right.
C. Yes, you are so unkind. D. Oh! You don't have to say sorry.
16. She heated the chocolate until it _____, then poured it over the cake.
A. formed B. melted C. changed D. flooded
17. Although he was completely _____ as a furniture-maker, he produced the most beautiful chairs.
A. untrained B. unable C. incapable D. uneducated
18. I have never _____ any experience of living in the country.
A. had B. wished C. done D. made
19. The child was told to _____ for being rude to his uncle.
A. excuse B. apologize C. forgive D. confess
20. She walked to the _____ of the swimming pool and jumped in.
A. start B. side C. extent D. border

EXERCISE 33. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. May I watch the game _____ we are having lunch?
A. while B. during C. between D. just

2. All students in the school are free to join any club they wish, or _____ club at all.
A. none B. not C. no D. without
3. The animals were afraid, but their keeper soon got them _____ control.
A. over B. without C. under D. out of
4. The man seemed _____ about something.
A. nervous and anxious B. nervous and anxiously
C. being nervous and anxious D. nervous and being anxious
5. This is the first time I _____ the experiment on plant breeding.
A. have don B. do C. would do D. did
6. — “Why didn’t you invite me to go to that dance?”
- “Sorry. I wish I _____ you to go with us.”
A. could invite B. invited
C. have invited D. could have invited
7. The problem is easy enough, but _____ students could answer it.
A. a lot of B. few C. a few D. a great number of
8. — “Nam has been awarded a scholarship to study in Australia.”
- “Oh, really? _____!”
A. How lucky he is B. What a lucky he
C. What lucky he be D. Lucky as he is
9. They worked hard _____ they might be well prepared for the examination.
A. because B. since C. then D. so that
10. I have _____ wheel in the back of my car.
A. other B. others C. the other D. another
11. — “When can you come?”
- “I’ll come as soon as _____ my work.”
A. I finish B. I’d finish C. I will finish D. I’ve finished
12. Nothing _____ I do seems to please her.
A. which B. that C. who D. whom
13. I don't believe that story. I am sure you make it _____.
A. from B. of C. out D. up
14. Some information has _____ but we still don't know exactly what is going on.
A. dropped in B. fallen through
C. got away D. leaked out
15. We got _____ after watching the movie on TV.
A. bore B. bored C. boring D. boredom
16. — “Did you get everything you wanted?”
- “_____”
A. No, I didn’t want anything there. B. Yes, why not?
C. Yeah, more or less. D. No, they didn’t do anything.

17. I was just _____ to go out when you telephoned.
 A. around B. about C. thinking D. planned
18. When he heard the terrible noise he asked me what was _____ on.
 A. happening B. being C. getting D. going
19. I don't think that red dress _____ her.
 A. suits B. matches C. cheers D. agrees
20. The dentist told him to open his mouth _____.
 A. broad B. much C. greatly D. wide

EXERCISE 34. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. David feels _____ again after his illness but he still cannot work _____.
 A. strong — hard B. strong — hardly
 C. strongly — hard D. strongly — hardly
2. If you know what you want, you should have no difficulty _____ it.
 A. to get B. getting C. at getting D. on getting
3. Mr. Brown is the landlord _____ we rent the house.
 A. who B. whom C. from who D. from whom
4. Today _____ seems more expensive than usual.
 A. most of everythings B. almost everything
 C. most of everything D. almost everythings
5. — “Do you want to wait?”
 - “Two weeks _____ too long for me to wait.”
 A. is B. are C. were D. was
6. — “What will we do today?”
 - “Let's go for a walk, _____?”
 A. do you B. shall we C. do we D. don't you
7. I hope you don't mind _____ to come and meet her.
 A. to be asked B. you were asked
 C. being asked D. we asked you
8. Her father smokes cigars, and _____ does mine.
 A. either B. also C. too D. so
9. Look at these two pieces of material I have just bought. Which do you like _____?
 A. better B. more than C. best D. most
10. — “You look very tired.”
 - “I am. I _____ papers all day.”
 A. have been marking B. had been marking
 C. am marking D. had marked
11. There were over 500 _____ taking part in the running contest.
 A. competitors B. competitions C. competitive D. competitiveness

12. My plans for starting a restaurant fell _____.
A. down B. through C. off D. back
13. I am sure he will _____ the chance of earning some extra money.
A. fall for B. get at C. jump at D. stand for
14. It's difficult to pay one's bills when prices keep _____.
A. rising B. growing C. gaining D. raising
15. Could you lend me some money? I'm very _____ of cash at the moment.
A. down B. scarce C. low D. short
16. His parents never allowed him _____.
A. a smoking B. smoking C. to smoke D. some smoked
17. The other driver failed to signal his _____ to turn right so I had to brake suddenly.
A. purpose B. idea C. intention D. design
18. The managers agreed to _____ the question of payment.
A. balance B. control C. discuss D. increase
19. We have no _____ in our files of your recent letter to the tax office.
A. account B. memory C. list D. record
20. You will spend at least one year working abroad _____ you can find out how things operate overseas.
A. because B. so as to C. so that D. as long as

EXERCISE 35. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. Give the message to _____ is at the desk!
A. that B. what C. whomever D. whoever
2. — "Shall I put the books on the floor?"
— "No, I want to keep the _____."
A. room tidily B. tidy room C. room tidy D. tidily room
3. "I wish she _____." - "It's unbelievable she didn't."
A. will succeed B. would succeed
C. had succeeded D. has succeeded
4. Human beings, as distinct from _____ animals, can think for themselves.
A. another B. other C. others D. the others
5. He wants to go there and she _____.
A. wants too B. wants also C. does either D. does too
6. _____ is an important quality in a teacher.
A. The patience B. A patience C. To patient D. Patience
7. He _____ for a job for some weeks before he found one.
A. is looking B. looks
C. would have been looking D. had been looking
8. In a week's time you _____ in Boston for a year.
A. are living B. have lived C. had lived D. will have been living

9. He drives so quickly that I am afraid that one day he will _____ someone crossing the street.
A. crash down B. knock down C. turn over D. run across
10. Hello. Is that 38683361? Please put me _____ to the manager.
A. across B. up C. over D. through
11. You may not have to stay the night but take a toothbrush just in _____.
A. case B. time C. order D. preparation
12. You will become ill _____ you stop working so hard.
A. until B. when C. unless D. if
13. The three friends all _____ for the same job.
A. requested B. applied C. intended D. referred
14. She remembered the correct address only _____ she had posted the letter.
A. since B. afterwards C. following D. after
15. Sometimes in my dreams I was chased by _____ creatures.
A. feared B. fearsome C. fearful D. fearing
16. The next _____ of the school play will be on Monday at 6.30 p.m.
A. drama B. exposition C. performance D. exhibition
17. The thief was _____ to six months' imprisonment.
A. given B. allowed C. charged D. sentenced
18. _____ a flat with someone is cheaper than living on your own.
A. Dividing B. Sharing C. Halving D. Parting
19. I'm afraid a rise in salary is _____ just now.
A. out of sight B. out of control
C. out of date D. out of the question
20. If _____ it would stop raining for a morning, we could cut the grass.
A. ever B. just C. even D. only

EXERCISE 36. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. The _____ built onto the back of the house provided valuable extra space
A. extension B. enlargement C. development D. growth
2. His landlady doesn't _____ of his having parties.
A. appreciate B. support C. approve D. agree
3. No thank you, I don't _____ sugar in tea.
A. take B. put C. drink D. use
4. Jim always gets very annoyed if he can't get his own _____.
A. wish B. desire C. will D. way
5. He will take us to the town _____ we can see old temples.
A. which B. where C. that D. at whom
6. It is important that one _____ directions.
A. follows B. will follow C. followed D. follow

7. He is the world champion. We all know _____ he is at boxing.
A. how good B. how well C. how better D. how best
8. _____ ! I had no idea you were in Hanoi.
A. What surprise B. How much a surprise
C. What a surprise D. Such surprise
9. The men were very strong and healthy. Although they _____ for more than three hours, they did not need a rest.
A. were walking B. have walked
C. have been walking D. had been walking
10. — "How _____ can you finish that work?"
— "I'll be ready in a few minutes."
A. often B. long C. soon D. much
11. _____ I had a very good year at school.
A. As a whole B. Wholly
C. On the whole D. In whole
12. I doubt if there are _____ sweets left in the tin.
A. plenty B. any C. much D. a little
13. My brother has a good _____ of social sciences.
A. known B. acknowledge C. knowledge D. knowledgeable
14. Luckily, the rain _____ so we were able to play the match.
A. watered down B. gave out C. got away D. held off
15. I wish the boss would stop getting _____ me. I haven't done anything wrong.
A. to B. for C. up D. at
16. — "Would you like milk or sugar?"
— "_____"
A. No sugar, please. B. No, just a black coffee, please.
C. Why not milk for me? D. Yes, a lot of milk.
17. Mary Smith decided to give up her job for the _____ of her children.
A. care B. sake C. reason D. concern
18. When she was crossing the room the night-nurse happened to notice the old lady _____ to get out of bed.
A. has tried B. to try C. trying D. tried
19. Do you _____ my turning the television on now?
A. mind B. disapprove C. want D. object
20. Paris lies _____ the river Seine.
A. over B. next C. on D. at

EXERCISE 37. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. I don't think he'll ever _____ the shock of his wife's death.
A. get through B. get over C. get by D. get off

2. On the _____ to the town there is a beautiful wood.
A. direction B. street C. way D. entrance
3. The patient _____ to listen to his doctor's advice.
A. refused B. hindered C. lacked D. resigned
4. _____ I ask him for the money he owes me, he says he will bring it in a few days, but I don't think he has got it at all.
A. Whatever B. However C. Whenever D. Wherever
5. British Leyland is aiming to push _____ its share of UK car sales to 25% over the next two years.
A. up B. out C. on D. through
6. If I got a scholarship to England, my parents _____ very proud of me.
A. will be B. would be
C. will have been D. would have been
7. _____ along the street, he met a pretty girl.
A. Walking B. To walk C. Walked D. Walk
8. Does he have a hard time _____ English?
A. to speak B. speak C. speaking D. spoken
9. She looked _____ when she heard the _____ noise.
A. frightened — terrifying B. frightened — terrified
C. frightening — terrifying D. frightening — terrified
10. — "How does Jane look?"
- "She looks as though she _____ a ghost."
A. is seeing B. sees C. was seeing D. had seen
11. Two of these books are mine; _____ are Viet's.
A. another B. others C. the others D. rest
12. Stop that nonsense, _____?
A. don't you B. do you C. will you D. aren't you
13. By the time the book is finished, he _____ an agent.
A. is finding B. finds
C. will have found D. has found
14. Do you think the old people are usually _____?
A. forgetful B. forgettable C. forgot D. forgotten
15. - "My father's much better now."
- "_____"
A. Oh, I'm pleased to hear it. B. Oh, really? The doctor must be very good.
C. Good news for you. D. Wonderful. Congratulations!
16. Is anyone _____ to fish in this river?
A. let B. allowed C. admitted D. passed
17. Johnny _____ very badly at Mary's birthday party.
A. behaved B. showed C. operated D. looked

18. The old houses were _____ down to make way for a block of flats.
 A. put B. hit C. knocked D. thrown
19. I knew him _____ I was a child.
 A. until B. when C. as D. during
20. He got out of bed and took a few _____ but couldn't go any farther.
 A. stages B. starts C. steps D. actions

EXERCISE 38. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. They gave _____ looking for her when it grew dark.
 A. up B. in C. off D. out
2. She _____ for a neighbour to look after the house while she was away.
 A. arranged B. organized C. planned D. designed
3. The rise in house prices _____ him to sell his house for a large profit.
 A. managed B. succeeded C. enabled D. achieved
4. Mr. Jones has _____ painting since he retired.
 A. taken of B. taken up C. taken over D. taken in
5. Modern buildings should _____ with the surrounding area.
 A. suit B. fit C. blend D. match
6. Henry recently found a brother who was thought _____ twenty years before.
 A. to have been killed B. to have killing
 C. to have killed D. to have been killing
7. I _____ to write this petition on behalf of the youth of our community.
 A. am asking B. have been asked
 C. will have been asked D. ask
8. None of us know his age, _____?
 A. do we B. don't we C. do they D. don't they
9. An handsome reward will be given to _____ finds the missing emerald.
 A. who B. anyone C. whom D. whoever
10. — "Shall I do it now?"
 - "I would rather you _____ it tomorrow."
 A. do B. did C. will do D. should do
11. That vase is an antique. It _____ a lot of money.
 A. worths B. is worthy of C. is worthed D. is worth
12. Miss Lee looked _____ she were gravely ill.
 A. so that B. so as C. as if D. so
13. Just another coat of paint on the front door; that's all _____ doing.
 A. you need B. that needs C. you're D. that's
14. Everyone agrees that Isaac Newton is one of the most greatest _____ in the world.
 A. physics B. physicists C. physicians D. physicals

17. - "I haven't seen you for a while."

- "_____"

- A. No, I haven't seen you, too. B. No, I've been busy, I'm afraid.
C. But I saw you last week. D. Yes. You are right. I miss you.

16. This morning the postman was _____ down the street by my dog.

- A. hunted B. chased C. run D. sped

17. The child hurt himself badly when he fell _____ the bedroom window.

- A. out from B. out of C. down D. over

18. He _____ being given a receipt for the bill he had paid.

- A. asked to B. demanded C. insisted on D. required

19. Mr and Mrs Hudson are always _____ with each other about money.

- A. annoying B. arguing C. discussing D. shouting

20. I walked away as calmly as I could _____ they thought I was the thief.

- A. or else B. to avoid C. owing to D. in case

EXERCISE 39. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. There are many _____ on television where a team of people have to answer questions.

- A. riddles B. inquiries C. puzzles D. quizzes

2. His _____ had always been to become an architect.

- A. want B. ambition C. imagination D. direction

3. Be quite! It's rude to _____ people when they are speaking.

- A. interfere B. interrupt C. prevent D. introduce

4. Children _____ good food if they are to be healthy.

- A. have B. receive C. need D. desire

5. The tenants were _____ not to disturb other tenants after 1 p.m.

- A. appealed B. demanded C. informed D. requested

6. My sister's tooth still gives her some pain. She _____ gone to the dentist yesterday.

- A. must be B. would have C. should have D. could be

7. The more he tried to help her, _____ she seemed to appreciate it.

- A. less B. lesser C. the less D. the lesser

8. - "You look so exhausted."

- "I _____ round the town all day."

- A. have been running B. had been running
C. ran B. had run

9. Sometimes advertising signs _____ down during a storm and people are injured by them.

- A. blow B. are blown C. blew D. were blown

10. He is known _____ a man who keeps his word.

- A. for B. as C. in D. at

11. It's a pity children can't choose their parents, _____?
A. can they B. can't they C. is it D. isn't it
12. I tried to solve the problem _____ the noise and interruptions.
A. because of B. in spite of C. in case of D. according to
13. _____ you run quickly you are likely to be late.
A. When B. Unless C. Since D. Because
14. "OK. I must be going now. I'll be in touch."
" _____"
A. Right. See you. B. OK. I'll ring you.
C. I must be going, too. D. No, you can't go now.
15. I hate sitting on this chair because of its _____.
A. uncomfot B. uncomfortable C. discomfort D. discomfortable
16. I have absolutely no double _____ the innocence of the accused.
A. about B. over C. on D. with
17. When he left school, Tom decided to _____ a priest instead of studying languages.
A. change to B. become C. train for D. study for
18. I am late because my alarm clock never _____ this morning.
A. came on B. rang out C. went off D. turned on
19. He _____ me to buy my air ticket immediately or it would be too late.
A. convinced B. insisted C. advised D. suggested
20. Don't worry about trying to catch the last train home, as we can easily _____ you up for the night.
A. take B. put C. set D. keep

EXERCISE 40. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. Take this road and you will _____ at the hotel in five minutes.
A. arrive B. come C. find D. reach
2. I would like to offer a small _____ to anyone who finds my missing dog.
A. receipt B. repayment C. expense D. reward
3. The young girl carefully _____ left and right before crossing the road.
A. watched B. glanced C. stared D. looked
4. _____ people go to football matches now than twenty years ago.
A. Less B. Lesser C. Fewer D. Few
5. You really can't _____ a thing that Thomas says!
A. believe B. rely C. count D. imagine
6. Neither my friend nor I _____ to blame.
A. are B. be C. am D. is
7. He has been studying in the library every night _____ the last three months.
A. since B. until C. before D. for

8. We arrived _____ late that there were no seats left.
A. much B. too C. so D. very
9. — “Are you going to visit him?”
- “If she goes, _____.”
A. I do so B. so will I C. so I go D. so I do
10. — “Why did he grow a beard?”
- “To avoid _____.”
A. anyone to recognize him B. to be recognize him
C. recognizing D. being recognized
11. We _____ in such a great mess now if we _____ it before.
A. wouldn't have been — have known B. wouldn't be — had known
C. won't have been — had known D. won't be — knew
12. Sir Conan Doyle was the _____ of the famous detective Sherlock Holmes.
A. creative B. creation C. creator D. creature
13. “Which _____ of cigarettes do you usually smoke, Peter?”
A. make B. sort C. mark D. brand
14. We will have to _____ an extra coach if any more people want to come.
A. settle down B. pull through C. lay on D. stand up for
15. His performance was _____ the audience was delighted.
A. unmarked B. faultless C. worthless D. imperfect
16. The factory paid _____ nearly a million dollars to their employees who were injured in the explosion.
A. off B. out C. back D. in
17. The little girl wouldn't go into the sea _____ her father went too.
A. except B. but C. also D. unless
18. The room was noisy and not very _____ for studying.
A. suited B. fitted C. proper D. matching
19. Students in hostels are _____ to keep their rooms clean and tidy.
A. expected B. wanted C. desired D. wished
20. Houses in big cities are expensive because land is in _____ supply.
A. brief B. slight C. little D. short

EXERCISE 41. Choose the option A, B, C, or D that best replaces the underlined part in each of the following sentences.

1. Jane is going to get married with a rich businessman.
A. famous B. wealthy C. mean D. positive
2. We are very happy to meet all of you here.
A. disappointed B. cheerful C. sincere D. glad
3. We have to get up at half past five every morning.
A. must B. should C. can D. might

4. There is a very large statue in the centre of the square.
A. popular B. various C. huge D. high
5. Look at the girl in blue blouse. Do you think she is beautiful?
A. pretty B. handsome C. generous D. talkative
6. We got to the beach after 20 minutes traveling by bike.
A. left B. reached C. welcomed D. swam
7. The doctor advised him to stop smoking.
A. turn up B. turn off C. give off D. give up
8. I was at home all day yesterday.
A. played B. slept C. stayed D. lived
9. Many people like spring, but I like autumn most.
A. fall B. feel C. fell D. fallen
10. My brother began studying French two months ago.
A. liked B. started C. intended D. ended
11. I don't think the goods in her shop are cheap.
A. old-fashioned B. ugly C. inconvenient D. inexpensive
12. Remember to shut the windows before you leave the room.
A. clean B. paint C. close D. open
13. Do you think John's answer is correct?
A. right B. false C. perfect D. simple
14. What do you like doing in your spare time?
A. free B. quiet C. busy D. enjoyable
15. He usually comes by bike but occasionally he walks.
A. always B. often C. sometimes D. scarcely
16. James Watt was well-known for the invention of steam engine.
A. successful B. honest C. rich D. famous
17. On his 15th birthday, Tom received a lot of gifts from his relatives and friends.
A. pictures B. toys C. presents D. loans
18. I dislike doing the washing up in the evening.
A. hate B. love C. spend D. enjoy
19. Mai didn't go to school yesterday because of her sickness.
A. illness B. carelessness C. keenness D. lateness
20. There is a small park next to my aunt's house.
A. opposite B. beside C. far from D. in front of

EXERCISE 42. Choose the option A, B, C, or D that best replaces the underlined part in each of the following sentences.

1. My father went to Ho Chi Minh city last month and only came back home last night.
A. returned B. telephoned C. wrote D. contacted

2. Although it rained very heavily, we continued our trip.
A. sad B. sadly C. hard D. hardly
3. Please wait for a while. The manager is having a meeting.
A. moment B. second C. minute D. fortnight
4. Are you certain about the result of this exercise?
A. surprised B. sure C. sorry D. worried
5. Could you show me the way to the National Bank?
A. tell B. order C. warn D. ask
6. Last summer we had a very enjoyable vacation in Ha Long Bay.
A. party B. holiday C. honeymoon D. discussion
7. It is risky to climb to the top of that tree.
A. unusual B. normal C. dangerous D. brave
8. The boy sitting next to me is very intelligent.
A. naughty B. good-looking C. stupid D. clever
9. The volunteers tried to provide food and water to the refugees.
A. supply B. sell C. consume D. raise
10. Approximately 400 million people speak English as their first language.
A. About B. Nearly C. Over D. Average
11. My uncle finished school when he was sixteen years old.
A. moved B. entered C. left D. attended
12. Your sister is terrified of spiders, isn't she?
A. shocked B. curious C. afraid D. fond
13. Human beings have launched many man-made satellites into outer space..
A. special B. enormous C. expensive D. artificial
14. You should have your car fixed as soon as possible.
A. repaired B. repainted C. polished D. loaded
15. The thieves hid their precious possessions in the well.
A. stolen B. valuable C. professional D. individual
16. Is it possible if I ask you some personal questions?
A. political B. amateur C. private D. public
17. Do you know who composed "The Swan Lake"?
A. played B. wrote C. read D. sang
18. Many houses and buildings were ruined or damaged by the storm.
A. destroyed B. blown off C. pulled down D. collapsed
19. Fortunately, we all got home before it started to rain.
A. Successfully B. Expectedly C. Suddenly D. Luckily
20. I cannot carry this by myself. Could someone help me?
A. employ B. educate C. assist D. inform

EXERCISE 43. Choose the option A, B, C, or D that best replaces the underlined part in each of the following sentences.

1. Bacteria are very small living things.
A. tiny B. soft C. simple D. light
2. In Britain a lot of people are unemployed today.
A. out of order B. out of work C. out of mind D. out of business
3. A large number of rarely animals has vanished in the last 200 years.
A. increased B. disappeared C. lowered D. survived
4. In many countries people who are jobless get unemployment benefit.
A. dole B. pension C. fee D. scholarship
5. I'm afraid of living on my own in a big city.
A. poorly B. hungry C. freely D. alone
6. Water and fresh air are very necessary for every living thing.
A. difficult B. essential C. expensive D. wasteful
7. You should read newspapers everyday to broaden your knowledge.
A. deepen B. widen C. strengthen D. weaken
8. Every visitor from overseas admires the large number of parks in London.
A. universe B. underground C. abroad D. earth
9. Collecting garbage plays an important role in keeping the environment clean.
A. method B. way C. area D. part
10. Mercury is the sun's swiftest planet.
A. hottest B. smallest C. slowest D. fastest
11. Two thousand years ago the British Isles were inhabited by speakers of Celtic languages.
A. settled B. invaded C. enlarged D. excavated
12. The differences between British and American English are comparatively small.
A. extremely B. relatively C. surprisingly D. straightly
13. His teachings have had great influence on my job.
A. reduction B. equality C. change D. effect
14. In the future ten weeks will be the normal yearly holiday for everyone.
A. pleasant B. reasonable C. annual D. cheap
15. We had waited for two hours and in the end they arrived.
A. luckily B. eventually C. suddenly D. gradually
16. John Kennedy is the American president who was assassinated in 1963.
A. murdered B. injured C. kidnapped D. attacked
17. Hoa has to stay at home to take care of her younger brother.
A. look after B. look for C. look into D. look up
18. John would buy a new car if he had enough money.
A. borrow B. manufacture C. consume D. purchase

19. What would happen if the water resources were contaminated.
 A. run out B. restricted C. polluted D. destroyed
20. Many hundreds of wild animals and plants are now in danger.
 A. on sale B. at risk C. in general D. in a hurry

EXERCISE 44. Choose the option A, B, C, or D that best replaces the underlined part in each of the following sentences.

1. Computers are recent accomplishments in our time.
 A. structures B. achievements C. calculations D. documents
2. The teacher doesn't allow eating in the classroom.
 A. permit B. deny C. prefer D. risk
3. The train departed the railway station at 8 o'clock.
 A. left B. arrived C. stopped D. waited
4. We need a lot of attempt to finish the task by Friday.
 A. contribution B. power C. effort D. money
5. She hid the money under the bed so that nobody would find it.
 A. concealed B. equipped C. furnished D. created
6. I tried to speak to her but I didn't succeed.
 A. contacted B. attempted C. refused D. threatened
7. Slowly and cautiously he carried the glasses outside.
 A. personally B. actively C. carefully D. smoothly
8. He asked about flights to London but they didn't have any information.
 A. argued B. quarreled C. interviewed D. inquired
9. I have got no response when I asked how old she was.
 A. answer B. sympathy C. choice D. excuse
10. The machine isn't working very well. It requires some more oil.
 A. consumes B. needs C. absorbs D. carries
11. They are building a new block of flats near the park.
 A. innovating B. repainting C. constructing D. transforming
12. He used to visit me every day but he doesn't come so often these days.
 A. timely B. continually C. hardly D. frequently
13. The police are still looking for the missing boy.
 A. searching B. waiting C. fighting D. applying
14. It was difficult to select a winner because they are all so good.
 A. award B. choose C. announce D. honour
15. He did it so quickly that he finished it in 20 minutes.
 A. hurriedly B. carelessly C. speedily D. angrily
16. It is imperative that he finish the work on time.
 A. hoped B. necessary C. suggested D. interesting

17. The Chinese people worship their ancestors.
A. elders B. fossils C. temples D. forefathers
18. Tom got mark 10 in maths, which astonished us.
A. surprised B. encouraged C. welcomed D. disappointed
19. Tony Blaire succeeded John Major as Prime Minister of the UK.
A. learned B. overcame C. followed D. passed
20. The guests at the party last night refused to eat the raw fish.
A. well-done B. uncooked C. fresh D. rotten

EXERCISE 45. Choose the option A, B, C, or D that best replaces the underlined part in each of the following sentences.

1. After a long conversation, he gradually understood our aims.
A. suddenly B. readily C. rapidly D. slowly
2. Exchanges of language and culture were a direct result of commerce.
A. currency B. tradition C. trade D. schooling
3. David found it hard to cope with the loss of his job.
A. deal with B. think about C. look into D. take after
4. The student explained his ideas with great clarity.
A. clearness B. cleverness C. confuse D. difficulty
5. I think the crop must be irrigated as soon as possible.
A. planted B. watered C. drained D. harvested
6. Last weekend we had fun roaming the countryside on our bikes.
A. relaxing B. resting C. camping D. wandering
7. Let's suppose that we were lying on the beach.
A. suggest B. imagine C. think D. discuss
8. Most of the wounded passengers were quickly removed from the aircraft.
A. diseased B. tired C. injured D. depressed
9. The high mountain climate is cold and inhospitable.
A. rainy B. stormy C. dull D. uninviting
10. His sole objective is to earn a lot of money.
A. only B. important C. immediate D. major
11. John has a thorough knowledge of the history of arts.
A. practical B. scientific C. complete D. wonderful
12. Mr. Brown's new garage was not wide enough for the camper to fit.
A. too old B. too big C. too long D. too narrow
13. They are going to demolish the old theatre.
A. pull down B. throw away C. rebuild D. decorate
14. If you need any additional information, you can ask Mr. Gale.
A. certain B. further C. detail D. secret

12. We have written to each other when we were in primary school.
A B C D
13. You'd better don't make a noise when you are in hospital.
A B C D
14. My brother has repaired his bicycle for a quarter past eight.
A B C D
15. Will we go to the pop concert this weekend for a change?
A B C D
16. Are you thirty? Would you like anything to drink?
A B C D
17. The population of Vietnam is more big than that of Cuba.
A B C D
18. My brother speaks English and French more fluent than he did last year.
A B C D
19. Laura doesn't dance so marvelously than she used to.
A B C D
20. It's the best interesting book I've ever read.
A B C D

EXERCISE 47. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

1. Unless we can find new sources of energy, our life certainly be destroyed.
A B C D
2. James Watt, his invention of steam engine is famous throughout
A B C
the world, is a Scottish scientist.
D
3. The streets are crowded with a population who has no interest in learning.
A B C D
4. They speak more directly as people in the North.
A B C D
5. It is the English articles and phrasal verb which puzzle me most.
A B C D
6. The children are boring with watching the same programme everyday.
A B C D
7. My brother says that he only enjoys to watch Sydney from the skywalk.
A B C D
8. In England, young and old people are fond with watching football.
A B C D

9. This is the picture of my home village where my school is situated there.
A B C D
10. It's likely that everyone would finish college or university.
A B C D
11. We use our eyes a great number in the modern world.
A B C D
12. When a boy, Faraday didn't have many schooling and had to work very hard.
A B C D
13. If people can find out the remedy, we would save a lot of people.
A B C D
14. This is the place which I was born and grew up.
A B C D
15. He left the room in a hurry without to say goodbye to us.
A B C D
16. Although her severe pain, she tried to walk to the auditorium to attend the
A B C D
17. Would you give up playing football if you break you leg?
A B C D
18. The broadest differences are those among the North and the South.
A B C D
19. Tracey lives in the North East where many youngsters are out of job.
A B C D
20. It would have been a good crop here if a storm didn't sweep through.
A B C D

EXERCISE 48. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

1. I wish you can see and hear all sorts of people speaking here.
A B C D
2. In 1656, Newton was bring home from school to run the farm.
A B C D
3. If there weren't gravity, we won't have weight at all.
A B C D
4. There are such many planets in the universe that we cannot count them.
A B C D
5. A stranger came to see you after you have left the laboratory.
A B C D
6. The festival was marked by cultural programmes promoted mutual understanding.
A B C D

7. The man told me don't wander alone in the streets at night.
A B C D
8. She must be home because the door and the windows were wide open.
A B C D
9. The woman said that she saw the thief escape in a red car.
A B C D
10. I wanted to know how many people will you invite to the party.
A B C D
11. The scientists whom was doing a research on biology was a great one.
A B C D
12. Minh is studying higher mathematics in order attending an international
A B C D
mathematics contest.
13. Tom doesn't have a good memory. Nor he knows how to learn.
A B C D
14. She always makes a clear-cut decision for that she has the fun of working.
A B C D
15. A basket of apples and oranges are going to be given to John on his birthday.
A B C D
16. The crowd passed forward, broke the line of police.
A B C D
17. No longer we had to worry about the shortage of coal and oil stock.
A B C D
18. Rubber is used to making tyres and other elastic things.
A B C D
19. We will start our trip this weekend no matter how kind of weather we have.
A B C D
20. If he learned mathematics, he wouldn't have been treated by that salesman.
A B C D

EXERCISE 49. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

1. Are you sure that Neil Armstrong was the first person setting foot on the moon.
A B C D
2. The teacher found a great deal of mistakes in his essay.
A B C D
3. I think Helen is accustomed to work eight hours a day.
A B C D
4. The film we saw last night was different with what I had expected.
A B C D

5. The custom dates back to the period where many Londoners traveled on horseback
A B C D
6. He was exhausted after he worked for ten hours yesterday.
A B C D
7. Laura was furious that she was being made funny of.
A B C D
8. I spoke very slowly in order the man could understand what I said.
A B C D
9. I usually read the newspaper while I was waiting for the bus.
A B C D
10. Ho Chi Minh city, that has the biggest population, is also the largest city
A B C D
in Vietnam.
11. Peter's friends told themselves to put his coat on the rack in their hall.
A B C D
12. After said goodbye to her parents, Mai went to school with her friends.
A B C D
13. The number of students who have got bad marks since Christmas are appalling.
A B C D
14. His father advised that he didn't buy a second-hand motorbike.
A B C D
15. According to some scientists, there are evidence that there is water on the Mars.
A B C D
16. Jane usually arrives at the office at 9 a.m., but because the storm, she was an
A B C D
hour late.
17. They remained sadly even though I tried to cheer them up.
A B C D
18. Nam has not completed the assignment yet, and Van hasn't too.
A B C D
19. Please give me a few coffee and some donuts if you have any left.
A B C D
20. At first he found it strangely to drive on the left side of the road.
A B C D

EXERCISE 50. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

1. Carnegie Hall was the first building in New York designed special for orchestral music.
A B C D

2. Since it lives in the desert, the collared lizard depends from insects for water
 A B C
as well as for food.
 D
3. Light rays what enter the eye must be focused onto a point on the retina in order
 A B
 for a clear visual image to form.
 C D
4. The orangutan's hands and feet are designed for holding and grasping branches,
 A B
 and its powerful immensely arms enable it to climb and swing in trees.
 C D
5. The extraordinary beauty of orchids makes it the basis of a multimillion - dollar
 A B C
 floral industry.
 D
6. If it is kept dry, a seed can still sprout up to forty years after their formation.
 A B C D
7. Bacteria lived in the soil play a vital role in recycling the carbon and nitrogen
 A B C
needed by plants.
 D
8. Some snakes have hollow teeth are called fangs that they use to poison their victims.
 A B C D
9. The government provides financial support for people who are unable to support them
 A B C D
10. One inventor that Thomas Edison can take credit for is the light bulb.
 A B C D
11. Electric motors range in size from the tiny mechanisms that operate
 A B
sewing machine to the great engines in heavy locomotives.
 C D
12. The nitrogen makes up over 78 percent of the Earth's atmosphere, the gaseous
 A B C
 mass surrounding the planet.
 D
13. Pasteurization is the process of heating milk to destroy disease - caused
 A B C
 organisms and bacteria.
 D

14. Currents in the South Pacific are slower than that in the North Pacific.
 A B C D
15. A dolphin, often called a “porpoise”, is considered to be one of the bright
 A B C
 among animals.
 D
16. Work affect intellectual development and personal characteristics, and
 A B
personality and life events affect work.
 C D
17. In some areas, it has against the law to ride a motorcycle without a helmet.
 A B C D
18. Rainwater carries unused chemicals from fields into streams or lakes, where
 A B
various compounds promote the rate grown of weeds.
 C D
19. Nuclear reactors produce energy by split the atom in the target material into two
 A B C
nearly equal parts.
 D
20. To enjoy an opera fully, the listener should be familiar with the summary of the
 A B
plot, particularly if the opera is singing in a foreign language.
 C D

EXERCISE 51. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

1. Scientists is currently trying to map the human genome, the blueprint of
 A B C D
human heredity.
2. James Dickey’s first poem was published during he was still a senior in college.
 A B C D
3. Most fatty acids have been find as essential components of lipid molecules.
 A B C D
4. The most aggressive bees known, the African honeybee is currently swarming
 A B C D
into North America.
5. The world’s rain forests are being cut down at the rate on 3,000 acres per hour.
 A B C D
6. Scientists used line spectra identifying the element helium in the sun.
 A B C D

7. Many environmentalists fear that the earth will run out essential natural
 resources before the end of the twenty-first century.
 A B C D
8. The discovered of gold in California in 1848 led to the Gold Rush of 1849.
 A B C D
9. Farther evidence is needed to support recent research which suggests that
 certain chemicals found in broccoli may act as cancer preventatives.
 A B C D
10. In reality, all biological reproductive begins at the cellular level.
 A B C D
11. For make its nest, the yellow-headed blackbird weaves a small cup and fastens
 it to reeds above water.
 A B C D
12. The codfish lays million of eggs each year, only a small percentage of which
 actually hatch.
 A B C D
13. When the body becomes extremely overheated, it failure to cool itself again,
 and sunstroke can occur.
 A B C D
14. The nests of most bird species are strategic placed to camouflage them against
 predators.
 A B C D
15. Vitamin K providing the necessary impetus for the synthesis of at least two
 proteins involved in blood clotting.
 A B C D
16. Research and recommending concerning the dangers of smoking are beginning
 to have an impact on the tobacco industry in the United States.
 A B C D
17. Antarctic blue whales can be 100 foot long and weigh more than any dinosaur
 that ever lived.
 A B C D
18. The colonists who first settled in New England did so because they felt there
 was none social justice in their homeland of England.
 A B C D

- EXERCISE 52.** Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

- 82

- EXERCISE 53.** Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

2. Because of their beautiful coloration, palomino horses does often chosen as show horses for parades.
A B C D
3. A square is a geometric shape which is as long as is tall and which has four right angles.
A B C D
4. The amount of red meat needed to provision sufficient protein for maintaining good health is estimated at less than four ounces per day.
A B C D
5. Neither oil drilling or gas exploration can be prevented from steadily changing the face of the Arctic.
A B C D
6. Water and petroleum are the only two liquids what occur in large quantities in nature.
A B C D
7. Allowing children to help plan and prepare family meals provides enjoyable learning experiences that later encouraging them to eat the foods they have prepared.
A B C D
8. The rate of stomach cancer is lowest in countries where people don't eat processed meat products than in nations where such foods are consumed.
A B C D
9. Unlike most liquids, which contract when they solidify, water expands by nine percentage when it freezes.
A B C D
10. Raindrops falling on the ocean reduce the number of breaking waves, thereby calming roughness water.
A B C D
11. The languages spoken by the Alaskan Eskimos and the Inuit of northern Canada are such similar as to be mutually intelligible.
A B C D
12. Generally speaking, proteins that come from animal sources are complete whereas those that come from another sources are incomplete proteins.
A B C D

13. Even although he is best remembered as a writer, Walt Whitman was also a
 A B C D
 newspaper publisher, teacher, and farmer.
14. The first domesticated bird in earth was probably the goose.
 A B C D
15. Diamonds have the unique ability to allow the passage of neither infrared and
 A B C D
 visible light.
16. The first women governor in United States history was Nellie Tayloe Ross, who
 A B C
 was elected governor of Wyoming in 1925.
 D
17. In laboratory experiments, an investigator often begins by work out different
 A B
 conditions for two groups of subjects.
 C D
18. In Florida, when the temperature drops below freezing, citrus growers keep
 A B
 young tree warm by constantly showering them with water.
 C D
19. Scientists have found that occasional exposure to bright light can be help a
 A B C
 person get used to working the night shift.
 D
20. For most of their history, especially since the 1860's New York City has been
 A B C D
 undergoing major ethnic population changes.

EXERCISE 54. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

1. Gilbert Newton Lewis, a chemist, helped to develop the modern electron theory
 A B
 of valence, a theory what explains the forces holding atoms together in molecules.
 C D
2. Cotton is one of the most popular fiber used to make clothes.
 A B C D
3. Plants require much less moist in cold weather than in warm weather.
 A B C D

- 86

16. The extraordinary beautiful of orchids makes them the basis of a
 A B C
 multimillion-dollar floral industry.
 D
17. If it is kept dry, a seed can still sprout up to forty years after their formation.
 A B C D
18. Bacteria lived in the soil play a vital role in recycling the carbon and nitrogen
 A B C D
 needed by plants.
19. Some snakes have hollow teeth are called fangs that they use to poison their victims.
 A B C D
20. Stars derive their energy from thermonuclear reactions that take place in their
 A B C
heat interiors.
 D

EXERCISE 55. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

1. One inventor that Thomas Edison can take credit for is the light bulb.
 A B C D
2. The nitrogen makes up over 78 percent of the earth's atmosphere, the gaseous
 A B C D
 mass surrounding the planet.
3. The antique collector must be able to distinguish real antiques from later
 A B
 imitations, which can be either reproductions nor fakes.
 C D
4. Rabbits have large front tooth, short tails, and hind legs and feet adapted for
 A B C D
 running and jumping.
5. Dentistry is a branch of medicine that has developed very dramatic in the last
 A B C D
 twenty years.
6. Ballads were early types of poetry and may have been among a first kinds of music.
 A B C D
7. Although flies live longest in cool temperatures, it breed prolifically when
 A B C
 temperatures are warm, food is abundant, and humidity is moderate.
 D
8. Alaska's vast areas of untamed wilderness attracts many people who enjoy
 A B C D
 the outdoors.

19. In autumn, brilliant yellow, orange, and red leaves are commonly to both

A

B

C

D

the Sweet Gum and the Maple.

20. People usually wear clothing why two basic purposes: warmth and decoration.

A

B

C

D

ANSWER KEYS TO PART TWO: LEXICO - GRAMMAR

EXERCISE 01.

1. B

6. A

11. A

16. C

2. A

7. B

12. C

17. D

3. B

8. D

13. C

18. B

4. C

9. A

14. A

19. A

5. C

10. A

15. A

20. D

EXERCISE 02.

1. C

6. B

11. B

16. A

2. C

7. B

12. C

17. B

3. D

8. B

13. D

18. D

4. A

9. A

14. A

19. B

5. A

10. B

15. C

20. B

EXERCISE 03.

1. C

6. A

11. D

16. B

2. B

7. D

12. B

17. D

3. D

8. A

13. C

18. A

4. B

9. C

14. D

19. A

5. D

10. A

15. A

20. C

EXERCISE 04.

1. D

6. C

11. D

16. C

2. D

7. D

12. B

17. C

3. A

8. C

13. C

18. A

4. B

9. A

14. D

19. B

5. A

10. B

15. A

20. A

EXERCISE 05.

1. A	6. D	11. B	16. D
2. B	7. D	12. D	17. C
3. A	8. C	13. B	18. C
4. B	9. D	14. D	19. C
5. B	10. D	15. B	20. B

EXERCISE 06.

1. B	6. A	11. C	16. D
2. A	7. B	12. B	17. C
3. B	8. B	13. B	18. A
4. B	9. C	14. D	19. C
5. C	10. D	15. B	20. D

EXERCISE 07.

1. D	6. B	11. D	16. B
2. C	7. B	12. A	17. D
3. A	8. A	13. C	18. A
4. B	9. B	14. D	19. C
5. B	10. B	15. C	20. D

EXERCISE 08.

1. A	6. C	11. A	16. B
2. C	7. A	12. D	17. C
3. D	8. C	13. B	18. A
4. B	9. B	14. B	19. C
5. B	10. D	15. B	20. A

EXERCISE 09.

1. D	6. C	11. B	16. B
2. D	7. A	12. A	17. A
3. A	8. D	13. C	18. B
4. D	9. B	14. D	19. C
5. B	10. C	15. A	20. D

EXERCISE 10.

1. A	6. A	11. D	16. B
2. B	7. C	12. C	17. D
3. D	8. D	13. B	18. A
4. D	9. A	14. C	19. D
5. B	10. D	15. B	20. B

EXERCISE 11.

1. D	6. A	11. C	16. C
------	------	-------	-------

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2. D | 7. C | 12. A | 17. B |
| 3. B | 8. D | 13. D | 18. A |
| 4. B | 9. D | 14. B | 19. A |
| 5. D | 10. B | 15. A | 20. B |

EXERCISE 12.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 6. C | 11. B | 16. C |
| 2. C | 7. A | 12. A | 17. B |
| 3. A | 8. C | 13. B | 18. D |
| 4. B | 9. D | 14. C | 19. A |
| 5. C | 10. C | 15. B | 20. D |

EXERCISE 13.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 6. B | 11. B | 16. A |
| 2. C | 7. C | 12. A | 17. A |
| 3. D | 8. A | 13. B | 18. D |
| 4. D | 9. C | 14. A | 19. B |
| 5. C | 10. D | 15. D | 20. C |

EXERCISE 14.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 6. D | 11. C | 16. A |
| 2. B | 7. A | 12. C | 17. C |
| 3. A | 8. D | 13. A | 18. C |
| 4. D | 9. B | 14. B | 19. B |
| 5. C | 10. B | 15. B | 20. A |

EXERCISE 15.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 6. D | 11. C | 16. B |
| 2. B | 7. C | 12. C | 17. C |
| 3. D | 8. A | 13. A | 18. C |
| 4. B | 9. C | 14. A | 19. C |
| 5. A | 10. A | 15. A | 20. D |

EXERCISE 16.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 6. C | 11. C | 16. A |
| 2. A | 7. D | 12. B | 17. B |
| 3. C | 8. A | 13. C | 18. B |
| 4. B | 9. D | 14. A | 19. D |
| 5. B | 10. B | 15. A | 20. C |

EXERCISE 17.

- | | | | |
|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 6. B | 11. D | 16. A |
| 2. A | 7. A | 12. A | 17. C |

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 3. C | 8. A | 13. D | 18. A |
| 4. D | 9. A | 14. D | 19. C |
| 5. C | 10. D | 15. A | 20. B |

EXERCISE 18.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 6. A | 11. D | 16. A |
| 2. C | 7. B | 12. C | 17. D |
| 3. A | 8. C | 13. B | 18. A |
| 4. B | 9. D | 14. B | 19. C |
| 5. B | 10. C | 15. C | 20. D |

EXERCISE 19.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 6. D | 11. A | 16. B |
| 2. C | 7. D | 12. A | 17. A |
| 3. B | 8. A | 13. D | 18. C |
| 4. C | 9. C | 14. B | 19. D |
| 5. C | 10. C | 15. D | 20. A |

EXERCISE 20.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 6. B | 11. A | 16. B |
| 2. C | 7. B | 12. C | 17. D |
| 3. D | 8. C | 13. B | 18. B |
| 4. B | 9. C | 14. D | 19. C |
| 5. A | 10. A | 15. D | 20. B |

EXERCISE 21.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 6. D | 11. D | 16. C |
| 2. C | 7. A | 12. C | 17. B |
| 3. B | 8. C | 13. C | 18. A |
| 4. A | 9. C | 14. C | 19. B |
| 5. A | 10. C | 15. D | 20. A |

EXERCISE 22.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 6. C | 11. B | 16. B |
| 2. A | 7. A | 12. A | 17. C |
| 3. A | 8. A | 13. B | 18. C |
| 4. B | 9. C | 14. B | 19. B |
| 5. B | 10. C | 15. B | 20. A |

EXERCISE 23.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 6. A | 11. D | 16. D |
| 2. B | 7. B | 12. D | 17. C |
| 3. A | 8. C | 13. A | 18. B |
| 4. A | 9. C | 14. A | 19. D |
| 5. B | 10. C | 15. C | 20. B |

EXERCISE 24.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 6. C | 11. C | 16. D |
| 2. B | 7. C | 12. C | 17. B |
| 3. C | 8. B | 13. C | 18. C |
| 4. D | 9. A | 14. C | 19. D |
| 5. A | 10. D | 15. C | 20. C |

EXERCISE 25.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 6. D | 11. D | 16. A |
| 2. A | 7. D | 12. A | 17. C |
| 3. D | 8. B | 13. C | 18. D |
| 4. C | 9. C | 14. D | 19. B |
| 5. A | 10. B | 15. B | 20. B |

EXERCISE 26.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 6. B | 11. A | 16. B |
| 2. B | 7. A | 12. D | 17. C |
| 3. B | 8. B | 13. C | 18. C |
| 4. B | 9. D | 14. A | 19. A |
| 5. A | 10. C | 15. B | 20. D |

EXERCISE 27.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 6. D | 11. B | 16. B |
| 2. A | 7. A | 12. B | 17. C |
| 3. C | 8. A | 13. C | 18. A |
| 4. D | 9. D | 14. A | 19. B |
| 5. B | 10. B | 15. B | 20. C |

EXERCISE 28.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 6. D | 11. C | 16. C |
| 2. C | 7. C | 12. B | 17. D |
| 3. A | 8. A | 13. A | 18. D |
| 4. B | 9. C | 14. B | 19. B |
| 5. C | 10. D | 15. D | 20. B |

EXERCISE 29.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 6. C | 11. B | 16. A |
| 2. A | 7. B | 12. D | 17. C |
| 3. B | 8. B | 13. D | 18. D |
| 4. D | 9. D | 14. C | 19. D |
| 5. C | 10. D | 15. A | 20. C |

EXERCISE 30.

1. C	6. B	11. B	16. D
2. C	7. D	12. B	17. B
3. C	8. D	13. D	18. C
4. A	9. B	14. D	19. A
5. B	10. B	15. B	20. D

EXERCISE 31.

1. D	6. C	11. A	16. C
2. C	7. C	12. D	17. D
3. B	8. B	13. A	18. D
4. B	9. B	14. A	19. C
5. A	10. C	15. C	20. A

EXERCISE 32.

1. D	6. D	11. D	16. B
2. A	7. D	12. A	17. A
3. D	8. B	13. A	18. A
4. D	9. D	14. C	19. B
5. C	10. B	15. B	20. B

EXERCISE 33.

1. A	6. D	11. D	16. C
2. C	7. B	12. B	17. B
3. C	8. A	13. D	18. D
4. A	9. D	14. D	19. A
5. A	10. D	15. D	20. D

EXERCISE 34.

1. A	6. B	11. A	16. C
2. B	7. C	12. B	17. C
3. D	8. D	13. A	18. C
4. B	9. A	14. A	19. D
5. A	10. A	15. D	20. C

EXERCISE 35.

1. D	6. D	11. A	16. D
2. C	7. D	12. C	17. D
3. C	8. D	13. B	18. B
4. B	9. B	14. D	19. D
5. D	10. D	15. B	20. D

EXERCISE 36.

1. A	6. D	11. C	16. B
------	------	-------	-------

2. C	7. A	12. B	17. B
3. A	8. C	13. C	18. C
4. A	9. D	14. D	19. A
5. B	10. C	15. D	20. C

EXERCISE 37.

1. B	6. B	11. C	16. B
2. C	7. A	12. C	17. A
3. A	8. C	13. C	18. C
4. C	9. A	14. A	19. B
5. A	10. D	15. A	20. C

EXERCISE 38.

1. A	6. A	11. D	16. B
2. A	7. B	12. C	17. B
3. C	8. A	13. B	18. C
4. B	9. D	14. B	19. B
5. C	10. B	15. B	20. D

EXERCISE 39.

1. D	6. C	11. D	16. A
2. B	7. C	12. B	17. B
3. B	8. A	13. B	18. C
4. C	9. B	14. A	19. C
5. D	10. B	15. C	20. B

EXERCISE 40.

1. A	6. C	11. B	16. B
2. D	7. D	12. C	17. D
3. D	8. C	13. D	18. D
4. A	9. B	14. C	19. A
5. C	10. D	15. B	20. D

EXERCISE 41.

1. B	6. B	11. D	16. D
2. D	7. D	12. C	17. C
3. A	8. C	13. A	18. A
4. C	9. A	14. A	19. A
5. A	10. B	15. C	20. B

EXERCISE 42.

1. A	6. B	11. C	16. C
------	------	-------	-------

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2. C | 7. C | 12. C | 17. B |
| 3. A | 8. D | 13. D | 18. A |
| 4. B | 9. A | 14. A | 19. D |
| 5. A | 10. A | 15. B | 20. C |

EXERCISE 43.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 6. B | 11. A | 16. A |
| 2. B | 7. B | 12. B | 17. A |
| 3. B | 8. C | 13. D | 18. D |
| 4. A | 9. D | 14. C | 19. C |
| 5. D | 10. D | 15. B | 20. B |

EXERCISE 44.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 6. B | 11. C | 16. B |
| 2. A | 7. C | 12. D | 17. D |
| 3. A | 8. D | 13. A | 18. A |
| 4. C | 9. A | 14. B | 19. C |
| 5. A | 10. B | 15. C | 20. B |

EXERCISE 45.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 6. D | 11. C | 16. C |
| 2. C | 7. B | 12. D | 17. A |
| 3. A | 8. C | 13. A | 18. B |
| 4. A | 9. D | 14. B | 19. D |
| 5. B | 10. A | 15. D | 20. C |

EXERCISE 46. (*The correction is for further study*)

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A (cycling) | 11. A (hasn't drunk) |
| 2. D (of) | 12. C (since) |
| 3. B (small enough) | 13. D (not) |
| 4. D (don't) | 14. C (since) |
| 5. A (knocked) | 15. A (Shall) |
| 6. C (a little) | 16. C (something) |
| 7. C (work) | 17. C (bigger) |
| 8. B (going) | 18. C (fluently) |
| 9. B (doesn't have) | 19. C (as) |
| 10. C (better) | 20. B (most) |

EXERCISE 47. (*The correction is for further study*)

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. (D (will certainly be) | 11. C (deal) |
| 2. A (whose) | 12. B (much) |
| 3. C (that/ which) | 13. A (could) |
| 4. C (than) | 14. B (where / in which) |

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| 5. C (that) | 15. C (saying) |
| 6. B (bored) | 16. A (Despite / In spite of) |
| 7. C (watching) | 17. C (broke) |
| 8. D (of) | 18. C (between) |
| 9. D (Ø) | 19. D (work) |
| 10. C (will) | 20. D (hadn't swept) |

EXERCISE 48. (*The correction is for further study*)

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A (could) | 11. A (who/ that) |
| 2. B (brought) | 12. C (to attend) |
| 3. B (wouldn't) | 13. C (does he know) |
| 4. A (so) | 14. C (for which) |
| 5. C (had) | 15. B (is) |
| 6. D (promoting) | 16. C (breaking) |
| 7. B (not to) | 17. A (did we have) |
| 8. A (must have been) | 18. B (for) |
| 9. B (had seen) | 19. C (what) |
| 10. C (you would) | 20. A (had learned) |

EXERCISE 49. (*The correction is for further study*)

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. C (to set/ who set) | 11. A (him) |
| 2. C (number) | 12. A (saying) |
| 3. C (working) | 13. D (is) |
| 4. C (from / to) | 14. C (not / shouldn't) |
| 5. B (when) | 15. B (there is) |
| 6. C (had worked) | 16. C (because of) |
| 7. D (fun) | 17. A (sad) |
| 8. B (in order that) | 18. D (hasn't either) |
| 9. C (am) | 19. A (a little) |
| 10. A (which) | 20. B (strange) |

EXERCISE 50. (*The correction is for further study*)

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. C (specially) | 11. C (sewing machines) |
| 2. C (depends on) | 12. A (Nitrogen) |
| 3. A (that) | 13. C (disease - causing) |
| 4. C (powerful immense) | 14. D (those) |
| 5. B (makes them) | 15. C (brightest) |
| 6. D (its formation) | 16. A (affects) |
| 7. A (living) | 17. A (is) |
| 8. B (called) | 18. D (growing rate) |
| 9. D (themselves) | 19. B (by splitting) |
| 10. A (invention) | 20. D (is sung) |

EXERCISE 51. (*The correction is for further study*)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A (are) | 11. A (To make) |
| 2. B (while) | 12. A (millions) |
| 3. B (found) | 13. C (fails) |
| 4. B (bee) | 14. C (strategically) |
| 5. C (of) | 15. A (provides) |
| 6. B (to identify) | 16. A (recommendations) |
| 7. C (out of essential) | 17. B (feet long) |
| 8. A (discovery) | 18. C (no) |
| 9. A (Further) | 19. C (to spilt) |
| 10. B (reproduction) | 20. B (has been given) |

EXERCISE 52. (*The correction is for further study*)

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. B (injurious) | 11. C (their) |
| 2. C (is) | 12. B (made it) |
| 3. A (written) | 13. D (accumulation) |
| 4. D (elements) | 14. D (behavior) |
| 5. C (timidity) | 15. D (for both) |
| 6. A (uses) | 16. A (for) |
| 7. A (attempting) | 17. A (in/ into) |
| 8. C (themselves) | 18. A (first saw) |
| 9. C (to talk about) | 19. B (promotional) |
| 10. C (an interest) | 20. D (years ago) |

EXERCISE 53. (*The correction is for further study*)

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. B (many) | 11. C (so) |
| 2. C (are) | 12. D (other) |
| 3. C (as it is) | 13. A (though) |
| 4. B (to provide) | 14. C (on) |
| 5. B (nor) | 15. D (both) |
| 6. B (which/ that) | 16. A (woman) |
| 7. C (encourage) | 17. B (working out) |
| 8. A (lower) | 18. C (trees) |
| 9. D (percent) | 19. C (can help) |
| 10. D (rough) | 20. A (its) |

EXERCISE 54. (*The correction is for further study*)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. C (that/ which) | 11. C (private) |
| 2. C (fibers) | 12. A (an intricate) |
| 3. C (moisture) | 13. D (specially) |
| 4. D (different temperatures) | 14. D (depends on) |
| 5. B (than that) | 15. D (any) |

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 6. A (characterize) | 16. A (beauty) |
| 7. C (easier) | 17. D (its) |
| 8. D (indicate) | 18. A (living) |
| 9. D (years to write) | 19. B (called) |
| 10. A (No) | 20. D (hot) |

EXERCISE 55. (*The correction is for further study*)

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A (invention) | 11. D (produces) |
| 2. A (Nitrogen) | 12. C (as) |
| 3. D (or) | 13. B (who) |
| 4. B (teeth) | 14. A (such as) |
| 5. C (dramatically) | 15. D (not) |
| 6. D (the first) | 16. C (largest) |
| 7. B (they) | 17. A (Like) |
| 8. C (attract) | 18. B (of performing) |
| 9. D (since the end) | 19. C (common) |
| 10. C (served) | 20. B (for) |

PART THREE: READING

EXERCISE 01. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Before ballpoint pens or fountain pens, pens were made from goose feathers. These goose feathers, called quills, were sharpened and dipped into inkwells, where they absorbed enough ink to write a few words. It was necessary to keep an inkwell very close by, as frequent dipping was necessary.

These quill pens were one of the earliest products "*designed*" specifically for left and right-handed people. Feathers from the left wing of the goose worked best for the right-handers because of the way that the feathers arched. Feathers from the right wing were preferred by left-handers.

1. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
 - A. Early Ballpoint and Fountain Pens
 - B. Quill Pens for Lefties and Righties
 - C. Where Quill Pens Came From
 - D. Various Users for goose Feathers
2. The passage indicates that a quill pen could hold enough ink to write _____.

A. one or two pages	B. for about one hour
C. a couple of words	D. numerous sentences
3. Look at the word designed in paragraph two. It could best be replaced by _____.

A. defined	B. devised	C. deformed	D. deferred
------------	------------	-------------	-------------

4. Which of the following is NOT true about quill pens, according to the passage?
- A. Left-handers were unable to use quill pens.
 - B. Left-handed people generally preferred quills from the right wing.
 - C. Right-handers could use quill pens.
 - D. Right-handed-people generally preferred quills from the left wing.
5. It can be inferred from the passage that quill pens_____.
- A. are still used regularly today
 - B. are preferred over ballpoint pens
 - C. are the best pens for the left-handers
 - D. are not longer used much

EXERCISE 02. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

When you can't touch the car door handle or sit on the seat because they are so hot, you are meeting solar energy. We can use this heat from the sun to keep us warm and give us electricity.

We know that we will someday run out of the fossil fuels, such as oil, gas and coal. And we are now spending lots of money to learn how to put nuclear energy to work for us. But we know that the radioactive wastes that result from using nuclear energy can be very dangerous.

We need a supply of energy that will not pollute our air or water, that will not cost too much and that will not run out. One of the sources we are considering is the sun. Enough sunshine falls on the United States in one minute to give the whole country all the energy it needs for one day. If we can collect just some of this energy, we'll be able to make as much electricity as we need. And it wouldn't make smog in our air or poison our water.

We could collect the sun's heat in big sun farms. A good place for a sun farm is on a desert, where the sky is clear and there is plenty of sunshine and only a little rain. People could set up acres and acres of glass mirrors to focus the sun's rays on a special surface that would become very hot. Or they could put out acres and acres of glass-covered collectors called solar energy traps to gather the sun's heat. The heat would melt a special metal; this melted metal would flow to a large tank of melted salt; the melted salt would then take the heat from the metal and hold it.

This stored heat could then be used like the heat we get from burning fossil fuels. It would make steam and turn generators to make electricity. There would even be enough heat to make steam during the night and on cloudy days.

The trouble is that collecting the sun's heat in these ways is expensive right now. We need to find out how to make these methods cost less before we can have big sun farms on our deserts.

Scientists are trying to make a solar energy collector that they hope will be cheap enough for anybody to put on a house - either on the roof or in a wall. The inventors are making these solar collectors in kits for people who want to do-it-themselves.

1. What is the subject of this selection?
- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| A. Kinetic energy | B. Nuclear energy |
| C. Mechanical energy | D. Solar energy |

2. According to this article, _____.
 - A. the sun is a good source of energy
 - B. smog does not pollute the air
 - C. nuclear energy is safe and clean
 - D. many people use solar energy
38. The best place for a sun farm is the _____.
 - A. desert
 - B. seashore
 - C. mountains
 - D. forest
4. Scientists _____.
 - A. have finally found a safe way to use nuclear energy
 - B. know that fossil fuels will last forever
 - C. are still experimenting with energy from the sun
 - D. have found a cheap way to collect the sun's heat
5. The writer feels that nuclear energy _____.
 - A. will soon run out
 - B. is cheap
 - C. is clean
 - D. can be harmful

EXERCISE 03. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

From the start of his career as a writer, Mark Twain was fascinated with inventions. As a result, he chose to spend much of his available income on various types of inventions, generally without much success. In fact, he lost most of the money he invested. By 1887, the 49-year-old author had invested most of his money in one project, the Paige typesetting machine.

Twain expected the Paige machine to be completed in 1889. Unfortunately, the machine was never completely finished, and by the early 1890s, Twain knew he was in serious financial situation. He worked hard to take care of his problems by producing a number of books in a row. He wrote *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court* (1892), *An American Claimant* (1892), *Tom Sawyer Abroad* (1893), and *Pudd'nhead Wilson* (1894). However, all of this work did not solve his financial problems, and he was forced to declare bankruptcy.

1. This passage mainly discusses how an author _____.
 - A. invested poorly in inventions
 - B. wrote so many books
 - C. created his famous works
 - D. created a successful invention
2. According to the passage, what interested Mark Twain?
 - A. Giving investment advice
 - B. Work as a typesetter
 - C. The world of banking
 - D. New ideas and products
3. Where was the majority of Twain's money in 1887?
 - A. In a bank account
 - B. Invested in various inventions
 - C. Invested in one invention
 - D. Invested in his writings

4. It can be inferred from the passage that the Paige machine was_____.
- A. created by Mark Twain B. ready in the 1890s
C. close to being completed D. a great success
5. Look at the expression “in a row” in paragraph 2. This expression could best be replaced by_____.
- A. one after another B. very quickly
C. on time D. in a straight line

EXERCISE 04. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

The English names of the last months of the Gregorian calendar (September, October, November, December) have rather interesting histories. The Gregorian calendar is a twelve-month calendar, so these months are the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth months respectively. However, their name do not reflect their positioning in the calendar. The name September comes from the Latin word *septum*, which means seven. This month was originally the name of the seventh rather than the ninth month. Similarly, the name October comes from the Latin *oct* (eight); the name November comes from the Latin *novem* (nine); the name December comes from the Latin *decem* (ten).

1. The main topic of this passage is_____.
- A. the origin of certain month names
B. the Gregorian calendar
C. the number in Latin
D. ten-and twelve-month calendar
2. The first month on the Gregorian calendar is probably_____.
- A. March B. May
C. January D. December
3. The passage states that in the original version of the calendar, September was the name of_____.
- A. the sixth month B. the seventh month
C. the eighth month D. the ninth month
4. It can be inferred from the passage that November_____.
- A. used to be the ninth month of the year
B. is no longer part of the Gregorian calendar
C. has always been the eleventh month
D. was not part of the original Gregorian calendar
5. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage about December?
- A. It is the twelfth month on the Gregorian calendar.
B. Its name is derived from a Latin word.
C. Its meaning comes from the number ten.
D. It has thirty-one days.

EXERCISE 05. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

I get a lot of letters at this time of year from many people who have a cold which won't go away. There are many different stories about how to prevent or cure a cold. That's why it is often difficult to know what to do. We know that colds are rarely "dangerous", except for weak people such as the elderly or young babies. These people are always uncomfortable and usually **most** unpleasant. Of course, you can buy a lot of medicines. They will help to make your cold less unpleasant. However, you must remember that nothing can actually cure a cold or make it go away faster. Any strong medicine used to make you feel better could be dangerous if you are already taking drugs for some other illness. Thus, check with your chemist or doctor to see whether they are all right for you. And remember they might make you sleepy. Please don't try to drive if they do! Lastly, whatever you may be told about magic foods or drinks, the best answer is to keep yourself strong and healthy. You'll have less chance of catching a cold. And if you do, it shouldn't be so bad.

1. The writer of the passage wants_____.
 - A. to write in an amusing way
 - B. to give general advice
 - C. to complain about his/her health
 - D. to persuade people to have more foods and drinks
2. Colds are_____.
 - A. very dangerous
 - B. not dangerous at all
 - C. unpleasant
 - D. usually fatal
3. What is the key to avoid catching a cold?
 - A. Having magic foods and drinks
 - B. Sleeping a lot
 - C. Taking a lot of medicine
 - D. Keeping yourself strong and healthy
4. The word "most" as used in line 5 is closest in meaning to_____.
 - A. very
 - B. in the highest degree
 - C. greatest
 - D. absolutely
5. The writer of the passage is probably_____.
 - A. a nurse
 - B. a health care specialist
 - C. a novelist
 - D. a reporter

EXERCISE 06. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

If you were to stop people in the street and ask them to name a ship that had been sunk, it is likely that nearly all of them would say the *Titanic*. For the sinking of the *Titanic* was, if not the most tragic, certainly the most famous sea disaster in the history of ocean travel.

The *Titanic* was built as a luxury liner, intended to be the fastest in the world, and a great deal of publicity had surrounded it. The last point probably explains why so many important people from all walks of life were on the boat when it went down.

The *Titanic* was on its maiden voyage to America in 1912 when it struck an iceberg and sank. Of its 2,300 passengers, more than two-thirds were drowned. Because the *Titanic* was thought to be virtually unsinkable, no one was prepared for the tragedy. There was total panic as very few of the passengers had bothered to learn the necessary drill in the event of trouble. There was severe shortage of lifeboats and those that were launched were still half-empty. The one point of calm was to be found in the ballroom where the band carried on playing right to the very end.

What makes the sinking of the *Titanic* even more tragic is the fact that warnings of icebergs had been sent, yet the liner was still continuing at full speed. In addition one ship was only ten miles away but did not receive the distress signal.

One good thing did, however, result from the disaster. The whole question of safety at sea was looked into, resulting in much better safety measures, including stricter lifeboat regulations and the establishment of an iceberg patrol.

1. The sinking of the *Titanic* was _____.
 - A. the most tragic sea disaster
 - B. the most historic sea disaster
 - C. the most famous sea disaster
 - D. the first great sea disaster
2. Why were so many important people in board?
 - A. The *Titanic* had received a lot of publicity.
 - B. The *Titanic* was a luxury liner.
 - C. It was the fastest liner in the world.
 - D. They wanted to go to America.
3. The lifeboats were _____.
 - A. too short
 - B. launched too soon
 - C. half finished
 - D. poorly equipped
4. The chances of disaster were increased because _____.
 - A. no warnings had been sent
 - B. the dance band was playing too loud
 - C. the *Titanic* was travelling too fast
 - D. there were no distress calls
5. The positive result of the disaster was that _____.
 - A. a full inquiry was made
 - B. lifeboats were made larger
 - C. a program of iceberg destruction was started
 - D. sea travel was made safer

EXERCISE 07. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

TEA OR COFFEE

The Boston Tea Party did more than just helped start a war. It helped change the habits and taste of the North American people. It turned tea drinkers into coffee drinkers.

Coffee and tea are both products of plants that grow in the tropics. When these beverages were introduced in Europe during the 1600s, they became very profitable businesses.

Coffee reached England before tea did, but once the English tasted tea, it became a favorite mealtime drink. English people were soon buying about two pounds of tea leaves per person per year.

English people who went to North America as colonists took along their taste for tea. They preferred it to coffee until about 1773. In that year, the British Parliament passed the Tea Act, a law that helped to push the colonists into war against the mother country. Among colonists, tea became a symbol of unfair taxation and of England's attempts to control all trading with the colonies. The resentment of the colonists was so strong that once several groups of them boarded English ships in Boston Harbour and threw bales of tea into the ocean. After this 'Boston Tea Party' drinking tea was called unpatriotic by the colonists. They turned to coffee as their beverage.

Today tea is still the favourite drink in England. On the other side of the Atlantic, things are different. The people of the United States drink about three times as many cups of coffee as cups of tea.

1. While it is not directly stated, the article suggests that _____.
 - A. tea drinkers might go to war
 - B. the tastes of a people can change
 - C. the colonists were very strong
 - D. both tea and coffee are good for the health
2. Coffee and tea plants grow in _____.
 - A. Great Britain
 - B. the tropics
 - C. Boston
 - D. both A and C
3. Tea became a symbol of _____.
 - A. a good, hot drink
 - B. parties in Boston
 - C. unfair taxation
 - D. a wealthy country
4. Why was the Tea Act not a good idea?
 - A. Because it helped to push the colonists into war.
 - B. Because it made coffee become too popular.
 - C. Because it made English people visit the tropics.
 - D. Because people didn't obey it.
5. On the whole, the article tells about _____.
 - A. beverages in Europe in the 1600s
 - B. England's resentment of taxes
 - C. the favourite drink in England
 - D. one reason why Americans drink coffee

EXERCISE 08. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

For most people, the distinction between vegetables and fruits is fairly clearly. Scientists, however, have varied opinions in this regard. For example, horticulturists categorise a watermelon as a vegetable despite its general acceptance as a fruit. Botanists identify a tomato as a fruit even though it is commonly used as a vegetable.

These differences stem from the ways in which fruits and vegetables are classified. For a botanist, a fruit is a seed-bearing portion of a flowering plant or tree. According

to this definition, a tomato is a fruit. For a horticulturist, a vegetable is the edible portion of a plant that must be replanted annually. According to this view, a tomato is a vegetable. A horticulturist sees a fruit as coming from a plant or tree that lives at least two years. In the case of fruits and vegetables that meet the criteria of both groups of scientists, such as apples or potatoes, there is no **conflict**.

1. What does this passage mainly discuss?
 - A. The work of botanists and horticulturists.
 - B. Common types of fruits and vegetables.
 - C. Scientific differences between fruits and vegetables.
 - D. The seed-bearing nature of fruit.
2. According to the passage, the scientific classification of a watermelon by horticulturists _____.
 - A. differs from its popular description as a fruit.
 - B. remains a major area of disagreement between scientists.
 - C. places it within the categories of both fruit and vegetable.
 - D. is no longer open to debate among members of the scientific community.
3. The pronoun 'it' in the last sentence of the first paragraph refers to _____.
 - A. a fruit B. a vegetable C. a watermelon D. a tomato
4. In the last line, the word '**conflict**' could best be replaced by _____.
 - A. consensus B. disagreement C. classification D. solution
5. Which of the following conclusions about fruits can be drawn from the passage?
 - A. Some fruits are not edible.
 - B. Fruits develop from the flowers of plants and trees.
 - C. Some fruits do not develop seeds.
 - D. Botanists have studied fruits more carefully than horticulturists have.

EXERCISE 09. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Jan Dibbets may someday have his work revered as much as his Dutch predecessors: Vermeer, Van Gogh, and Rembrandt. At a **time** when the trends in art are toward abstraction and minimalism, Dibbets' work integrates these two **disparate** trends into one remarkable whole. In one series of composite works, he arranged sections of architectural photographs into rounded patterns. Then, with pen and ink and watercolours, he connected the segments together into 360-degree circular forms blending the abstract with the real and the imagined. The imaginary images resemble the views of ceiling in gothic, baroque, and **neo-classical** buildings as they might be seen from the ground floor.

1. As used in the passage, what is the meaning of the word "**time**"?
 - A. season B. period C. century D. interval
2. The word "**disparate**" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. similar B. unspoken
 - C. different D. unknown

3. The word “neo-classical” as used in the last sentence refers to _____.
 - A. trends in art
 - B. museum decorations
 - C. artistic patterns
 - D. architectural styles
4. As described in the passage, Dibbets used all of the following elements except _____.
 - A. pen and ink
 - B. architectural photographs
 - C. watercolours
 - D. still-life drawings
5. What does this passage mainly discuss?
 - A. the life of Jan Dibbets
 - B. new forms of art created by Dibbets
 - C. an exhibit of abstract art
 - D. an art that follows the style of Vermeer, Van Gogh, and Rembrandt

EXERCISE 10. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

When I opened the first “Body Shop” in 1976 my only object was to earn enough to feed my children. Today “The Body shop” is an international company rapidly growing all around the world. In the years since we began I have learned a lot. Much of what I have learned will be found in this book, for I believe that we, as a company, have something worth saying about how to run a successful business without giving up what we really believe in.

It's not a normal business book, nor is it just about life. The message is that to succeed in business you have to be different. Business can be fun, a business can be run with love and it can do good. In business, as in life, I need to enjoy myself, to have a feeling of family and to feel excited by the unexpected. I have always wanted the people who work for “The Body Shop” to feel the same way.

Now this book sends these ideas of mine out into the world, make them public. I'd like to think there are no limits to our ‘family’, no limits to what can be done. I find that an exciting thought. I hope you do, too.

1. What is the writer's main purpose in writing this text?
 - A. To tell the reader her life story
 - B. To introduce her ideas to the reader
 - C. To explain how international companies operate
 - D. To tell the reader how she brought up her family
2. What would someone learn from this text?
 - A. How to make a lot of money
 - B. How to write a book about business
 - C. What the writer's family is like
 - D. What the writer's book is about
3. How does the writer feel about the business she runs?
 - A. She doesn't care about success if her children are fed.

- B. She just runs it for her own entertainment.
 - C. It is not like any other company.
 - D. It is likely to become even more successful.
4. What kind of workers does the writer like to employ?
- A. Workers who can explain her ideas
 - B. Workers who get on well with the public
 - C. Workers who have the same attitudes as she does
 - D. Workers who have their own families
5. What kind of person does the writer seem to be?
- A. She seems to be someone with strong opinions.
 - B. She doesn't seem to be confident.
 - C. She is mainly interested in making money.
 - D. She sees running a business as just a job.

EXERCISE 11. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

There was one thing that I found strange on my first day as housekeeper at Monk's House. The floors in the house were very thin. The bathroom was directly above the kitchen, and when Mrs. Woolf was having her bath before breakfast, I could hear her talking to herself. On and on she went, talk talk talk, asking questions and giving herself the answers. I thought there must be two or three people up there with her. When Mr. Woolf saw that I looked surprised he told me that Mrs. Woolf always said the sentences out loud that she had written during the night. She needed to know if they sounded right and the bath was a good place for trying them out.

I was not allowed to make coffee at Monk's House - Mr. and Mrs. Woolf were very particular about coffee and always made it themselves - so Mr. Woolf came into the kitchen at eight o'clock every morning to make it. When we carried the breakfast tray to Mrs. Woolf's room I noticed that she had always been working during the night. There were pencils and paper beside her bed so that when she woke up she could work, and sometimes it seems as though she had had very little sleep.

Mrs. Woolf's bedroom was outside the house in the garden. I used to think how inconvenient it must be to have to go out in the rain to go to bed. Her bedroom had been added on to the back of the house; the door faced the garden and a window at the side opened out on to a field. Because the writing room was small, he had had a large one built for her at the end of the garden against the church wall.

I can always remember her coming to the house each day from the writing room, when I rang the bell for lunch at 1 o'clock she used to walk down through the garden smoking one of her favorite cigarettes in a long holder. She was tall and thin and very graceful. She had large, deep-set eyes and a wide curving mouth - I think perhaps it was this that made her face seem particularly beautiful. She wore long skirt - usually blue or brown - in the fashion of the day, and silk jacket of the same color.

Her cigarettes were made from a special tobacco called My Mixture. Mr. Woolf bought it for her in London and, in the evenings, they used to sit by the fire and make these cigarettes themselves.

Mrs. Woolf wore clothes that suited her well. I pressed them for her and did any sewing that was necessary - she was not able to sew, although sometimes she liked to try. There was one thing in the kitchen that Mrs. Woolf was very good at doing; she could make beautiful bread.

1. What was particularly unusual about Monk's House?
 - A. The bathroom was next door to the kitchen.
 - B. Mrs. Woolf's bedroom door opened on to the garden.
 - C. The kitchen window looked out over fields.
 - D. The breakfast room was upstairs.
2. What did the writer observe about Mrs. Woolf's writing habits?
 - A. She did a great deal of writing at night.
 - B. She worked in the garden whenever she could.
 - C. She preferred to write in the house.
 - D. She sometimes wrote in the bath.
3. Mrs. Woolf wore clothes which were_____.
 - A. in matching colors
 - B. designed for her individually
 - C. suitable for country life
 - D. rather dull and unattractive
4. Mr. Woolf's attitude toward his wife seemed to be that_____.
 - A. He found her strange ways difficult to accept
 - B. He led a very separate life
 - C. He did what he could for her
 - D. He watched over her all the time
5. As far as the housework was concerned, Mrs. Woolf_____.
 - A. was too busy to do any
 - B. disliked doing any
 - C. was very bad at it
 - D. liked one or two particular tasks

EXERCISE 12. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

A Japanese construction company plans to create a huge independent city-state, akin to the legendary Atlantis, in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. The city, dubbed "Marinnation", would have about one million inhabitants, two airports, and possibly even a space port. Mainnation, if built, would be a separate country but could serve as a home for international organization such as the United Nations and the World Bank.

Aside from the many political social problems that would have to be solved, the engineering task envisaged is monumental. The initial stage requires the building of a circular dam 18 miles in diameter attached to the bed in relatively shallow place in international waters. Then, several hundred powerful pumps, operating for more than a year, would suck out the sea water from within the dam. When empty and dry, the area

would have a city constructed on it. The actual land would be about 300 feet below sea level. According to designers, the hardest task from engineering point of view would be to ensure that the dam is leak proof and earthquake proof.

If all goes well, it is hoped that Marinnation could be ready for habitation at the end of the second decade of the twenty-first century. Whether anyone would want to live in such an isolated and artificial community, however, it will remain an open question until that time.

1. To what does the underlined phrase “the city” in paragraph 1 refer?
A. A Japanese construction company B. Atlantic
C. The United Nations D. A future city
2. What kind of city will Marinnation be?
A. underground B. underwater C. marine D. legendary
3. The tone of the passage is _____.
A. sarcastic B. humorous
C. judgmental D. informative
4. The problem of Marinnation focused on here are mainly _____.
A. human B. engineering C. political D. social.
5. By referring to Atlantic in the passage, the author is saying that _____.
A. Marinnation will never be built
B. Marinnation is a city in the ocean
C. even if built, Marinnation will fail
D. Marinnation is only a dream

EXERCISE 13. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

The computer age is producing an army of robots - machines that are directed by electronic brains and which replace human labor in industrial operations. Many are artificial arms which reach into areas man enters only at his peril, such as the inside of a nuclear reactor.

Already in 1990 there were thousands of robots working in industrial plants throughout the world. The big changeover to the robot, however, is likely to come only when their costs go down while workers' wages continue to rise.

1. Sentence 1 indicates that robots are used mainly _____.
A. to operate computers B. to direct electronic brains
C. to fight wars D. to take the place of human workers
2. An observer today is most likely to see robots in operation in _____.
A. military battles C. business offices
B. modern factories D. scientific laboratories
3. The article makes clear that a very valuable use of many robots is to _____.
A. do tasks extremely dangerous for humans to do
B. replace the human brain in producing computers
C. aid doctors in medical operations
D. act as a teacher to human beings

4. Which one of the following statements about the last sentence in the passage is certainly true?
- A. Robots are becoming cheaper all the time.
 - B. The cost of a human worker is higher than that of the average robot.
 - C. Robots are becoming more expensive all the time.
 - D. The cost of the average robot is higher than that of a human worker.
5. The writer indicates that the widespread replacement of human labor by industrial robots_____.
- A. has already begun worldwide.
 - B. is starting especially in the developing nations.
 - C. is being delayed mainly for economic reasons.
 - D. will not take place in the foreseeable future.

EXERCISE 14. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

The industrial revolution changed more than just the way America worked; it changed the way Americans looked. As the country moved from an agrarian economy to a goods-producing economy, real estate began to literally move in new directions, and the American landscape was forever changed. In a farm-based economy, of course, it was acreage—pure and simple—that people value. In the late nineteenth century, changing technology and changing needs led to the construction of the first skyscrapers. Suddenly, in America's big cities, height was a defining characteristic of the landscape.

At the heart of the re-definition of the urban landscape was the invention of the steel frame. The first building to be supported by a complete steel frame was the Home Insurance Building in Chicago, built between 1884 and 1885. In the 1870's, the Tribune Building and the Western Union Building, both over ten stories tall, were built in New York. Later, in 1910, workers began the construction of New York Woolworth Building, which they completed in 1913. The Woolworth Building was a triumph of industrial-age technology, with its steel frame and its foundation on concrete piers. As remarkable as the building was for its height, 792 feet, it was equally remarkable for how far it extended beneath the earth, all the way to bedrock. The concrete piers that support the building are themselves the result of an important technological innovation of the age: the caisson. Caissons are chambers that use air pressure to drive away water allowing people to work below the water line.

The changing American urban landscape reflected the changing needs of American commerce. The geographic isolation of rural life was not feasible for the people who ran the country's burgeoning industries. Mutually, reliant businesses such as fuel companies and transportation companies, needed to be in proximity to each other. Businesses needed space for the employees, as office job became a growing presence in the urban workforce. Additionally, companies used their headquarter building as a means of establishing presence and identity in an increasing competitive market. **The Woolworth Building, and others like it, served as advertising for the companies they housed.** City dwellers associated the regal, powerful buildings with businesses for which they were named. Landscape, industry and advertisement had begun to blend together in America's big cities.

1. A suitable title for the passage would be _____.
 - A. The Effect Of The Industrial Revolution In America.
 - B. From Farmland To Cities: America's Changing Economy
 - C. The Effect Of The Skyscraper On American Commerce
 - D. The Skyscraper: A Sign Of The Times In Industrial Revolution
2. The author's purpose of this passage is to _____.
 - A. show pride
 - B. entertain
 - C. inform
 - D. persuade
3. You can infer from the statement "The Woolworth Building, and others like it, served as advertising for the company they housed." that _____.
 - A. architecture and corporate identity were starting to merge
 - B. businesses were beginning to experiment with unusual form of advertising
 - C. shoppers in cities preferred large businesses to small ones
 - D. the Woolworth Building was considered to be the finest skyscraper in New York
4. The author mentions fuels companies and transportation companies in order to _____.
 - A. show how technology created new type of business
 - B. illustrate the necessity of urban buildings
 - C. compare urban industries to farming
 - D. list industries that provided the technology used in skyscrapers
5. The word "reflected" in the text most closely means _____.
 - A. influenced
 - B. imitated
 - C. considered
 - D. expressed

EXERCISE 15. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

What is the cause of chronic fatigue syndrome? Past research has suggested a link to the Epstein-Bar virus, but now many scientists are questioning that connection. New findings suggest that the Epstein-Barr virus is not a primacy cause, but it may still trigger the illness. The symptoms may be due to a variety of things, rather than just one. Still, some researchers are sticking with the idea of Epstein-Barr virus causing the illness. They say that it is premature to make such a judgement.

Chronic fatigue syndrome has been dubbed the "yuppie disease" by some since it is often diagnosed in professional women in their twenties and thirties. It may be the result of never recovering completely from illnesses such as the flu. Though the cause is not clear, the symptoms are. To be a fatigue suffer, one must have the debilitating illness for more than six months and must exhibit at least eight of the eleven symptoms, including sore throat, mild fever, ad muscular aches.

1. With which of the following is the passage mainly concerned?
 - A. A disagreement between scientists.
 - B. Diseases affecting yuppies.
 - C. Causes and symptoms of an illness.
 - D. The relationship between a virus and a illness.

2. Why is this illness often called the “yuppie disease”?
- A. It affects so many young professional women.
 - B. It has so many symptoms.
 - C. It is difficult to treat.
 - D. No one knows for sure what causes it.
3. According to the passage, a sufferer of chronic fatigue syndrome_____.
- A. will be sick for about six months
 - B. will have had the flu
 - C. will have eleven symptoms
 - D. will have sore throat, aches, and fever
4. According to the passage, which of the following statements about chronic fatigue syndrome is best supported?
- A. A sufferer might never recover from it
 - B. Scientists don't agree on the cause
 - C. It is more common among women than men
 - D. The Epstein-Barr virus can cause premature effects of the illness
5. Chronic fatigue syndrome will cause which of the following?
- A. weakness B. vomiting C. rash D. dizziness

EXERCISE 16. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Thousands of years ago man used handy rocks for his surgical operations. Later he used sharp bone or horn, metal knives and more recently, rubber and plastic. And that was where we stuck, in surgical instrument terms, for many years. In the 1960s a new tool was developed, one which was, first of all, to be of great practical use to the armed forces and industry, but which was also, in time, to revolutionize the art and science of surgery.

The tool is the laser and it is being used by more and more surgeons all over the world, for a very large number of different complaints. The word laser means: Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Light. As we all know, light is hot; any source of light - from the sun itself down to a humble match burning - will give warmth. But light is usually spread out over a wide area. The light in a laser beam, however, is concentrated. This means that a light with no more power than that produced by an ordinary electric light bulb becomes intensely strong as it is concentrated to a pinpoint-sized beam.

Experiments with these pinpoint beams showed researchers that different energy sources produce beams that have a particular effect on certain living cells. It is now possible for eye surgeons to operate on the back of the human eye without harming the front of the eye, simply by passing a laser beam right through the eyeball. No knives, no stitches, no unwanted damage - a true surgical wonder.

Operations which once left patients exhausted and in need of long periods of recovery time now leave them feeling relaxed and comfortable. So much more difficult operations can now be tried.

The rapid development of laser techniques in the past ten years has made it clear that the future is likely to be very exciting. Perhaps some cancers will be treated with laser in a way that makes surgery not only safer but more effective. Altogether, tomorrow may see more and more information coming to light on the diseases which can be treated medically.

1. Up until the 1960s the instruments used to perform surgical operations were _____.
A. fashionable B. extraordinary C. special D. basic
2. After the development of the laser in the 1960s, we find that _____.
A. medical help became available for industrial workers
B. the study of art went through a complete revolution
C. more and more surgeons began using surgical instruments
D. man's whole approach to surgery changed completely
3. The laser beam is so strong because _____.
A. it is composed of a concentrated beam of light
B. its heat is increased by the heat of the sun
C. it can be plugged into an ordinary light fitting
D. it sends out heat in many different directions
4. Surgeons can now carry out operations which _____.
A. can be performed successfully only on the human eye
B. result in long periods of recovery time for patients
C. are made much more complicated by using the laser beam
D. result in very little damage to the patients themselves
5. The rapid development of laser techniques has meant that _____.
A. in another ten years we shall be able to cure cancer
B. surgery is likely to improve considerably
C. we shall be able to treat all the diseases we suffer from
D. we are now able to treat most forms of cancer

EXERCISE 17. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Very few people in the modern world obtain their food supply by hunting and gathering in the natural environment surrounding their homes. This method of harvesting from nature's provision is the oldest known subsistence strategy, and has been practiced for at least the last 2,000,000 years. It was, indeed, the only way to obtain food until rudimentary farming and the domestication of animals was introduced about 10,000 years ago.

Because hunter-gatherers have fared poorly in comparison with their agricultural cousins, their numbers have dwindled, and they have been forced to live in marginal environments such as deserts, forests, or arctic wastelands. In higher latitudes, the shorter growing season has restricted the availability of plant life. Such conditions have caused a greater dependence on hunting and, along the coasts and waterways, on fishing. The abundance of vegetation in the lower latitudes of the tropics, on the other hand, has provided a greater opportunity for gathering a variety of plants. In short, the environmental differences have restricted the diet and have limited possibilities for the

development of subsistence societies. Contemporary hunter-gatherers may help us understand our prehistoric ancestors. We know from observation of modern hunter-gatherers in both Africa and Alaska that a society based on hunting and gathering must be very mobile. While the entire community camps in a central location, a smaller party harvests the food within a reasonable distance from the camp. When the food in the area is exhausted, the community moves on to exploit another site. We also notice a seasonal migration pattern evolving for most hunter-gatherers, along with a strict division of labour between the sexes. These patterns of behavior may be similar to those practiced by mankind during the Paleolithic Period.

1. With which of the following topics is the passage primarily concerned?

A. The Paleolithic period	B. Subsistence farming
C. Hunter-gatherers	D. Marginal environments
2. Which is the oldest subsistence strategy?

A. Migrating	B. Domesticating animals
C. Farming	D. Hunting and gathering
3. When was hunting and gathering introduced?

A. Ten million years ago	B. Two million years ago
C. Ten thousand years ago	D. Two thousand years ago
4. What conditions exist in lower latitudes?

A. Greater dependence on hunting	B. More coasts and waterways for fishing
C. A shorter growing season	D. A large variety of plant life
5. How can we know more about the hunter-gatherers of prehistoric times?

A. By studying the remains of their camp sites	B. By studying similar contemporary societies
C. By studying the prehistoric environment	D. By practising hunting and gathering

EXERCISE 18. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Gestures by definition, transmit signals, and these signals must come across clearly if we are to understand their messages. They cannot afford to be vague and woolly; they must be crisp and sharp and difficult to confuse with other signals. To do this, they have to develop a "typical form" that shows comparatively little variation. And they must be performed with a "typical intensity", showing much the same speed, strength and amplitude on each occasion that they are brought into action.

It is rather like ringing of a telephone bell. The signal goes on sounding, at fixed intervals, at a fixed volume, and with a fixed sound, no matter how urgent the call. No one confuses a telephone bell with a front door bell or an alarm clock, its fixed form and its fixed intensity make it unmistakable.

The process is at work in human gestures. When an angry man shakes his fist, the chances are that the speed, force and amplitude of each shake, as the fist jerks back and forth in mid-air, are much the same on each occasion that he employs this gesture.

And there is a reasonable likelihood that his speed, force and amplitude will be similar to those of any other fist-shaker. If as an experiment, you were to perform a fist-shaking gesture in which you slowed down the movement, decreased the force, and increased the distance traveled by the clenched fist, it is doubtful if your signal would be understood. An onlooker might imagine you were exercising your arm, but it is doubtful if he would read the message as a threat display.

Most of our gestures have grown into typical presentations of this kind. We all wave in much the same rhythm. This is not a conscious process. We simply tune in to the cultural norm. Unwittingly, we smooth the path of the hundreds of tiny messages that fly between us whenever we meet and interact. Someone we manage to match up our gestures with those of companions and they do the same with ours. Together we all synchronise the intensities of our gesturing until we are all operating in concert, as if under the control of an invisible cultural conductor.

As always with human behaviour there are exceptions to this general rule. We are not automations. We show personal idiosyncrasies - individual variations on the cultural themes. One man, with a particularly fine set of teeth, shows an exaggeratedly intense, open-lipped smile, and he does this even in mild situations. Another man, with bad teeth, gives a more closed smile, even when strongly stimulated. One man bellows with a laughter, while another titters, in reaction to the same joke. These are Gesture Variants, and they provide each of us with a behavioural "style", or body personality. They are small differences compared with our general gesture-conformity, but they can become important personal labels nonetheless.

1. What do successful gestures have in common?
 - A. speed
 - B. clarity
 - C. intensity
 - D. style
2. What characteristics do successful gestures share with telephone bells?
 - A. They go on for on long time.
 - B. It's not usual to mistake what they mean.
 - C. They are repeated regularly.
 - D. People know they must be responded to.
3. A fist-shaking gesture might cause confusion if _____.
 - A. the gesture didn't have the right rhythm
 - B. the person failed to synchronise his movement with those around him
 - C. the person also shook his head
 - D. the gesture was unusual for that particular person
4. According to that passage what makes people develop similar gestures?
 - A. the need to be liked
 - B. the desire to be part of a particular culture
 - C. the need to facilitate communication
 - D. the conscious desire to be like other people
5. What accounts for individual variation in gesture?
 - A. people's desire to show off their good features.

- B. the fact that people live in different cultures.
- C. the fact that people are different shapes and sizes.
- D. the need to develop one's own manner.

EXERCISE 19. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Telecommuting is some form of computer communication between employees' homes and offices. For employees whose jobs involve sitting at a terminal or word processor entering data or typing reports, the location of the computer is of no consequence. If the machine can communicate over the telephone lines, when the work is completed, employees can dial the office computer and transmit the material to their employers. A recent survey in *USA Today* estimates that there are approximately 8.7 million telecommuters. But although the numbers are rising annually, the trend does not appear to be as significant as predicted when *Business Week* published "The Portable Executive" as its cover story few years ago. Why hasn't telecommuting become more popular?

Clearly, change simply takes time. But in addition, there has been active **resistance** on the part of many managers. These executives claim that supervising the telecommuters in a large work force scattered across the country would be too difficult, or, at least, systems for managing **them** are not yet developed, thereby complicating the manager's responsibilities.

It is also true that employees who are given the option of telecommuting are often reluctant to accept the opportunity. Most people feel that they need regular interaction with a group, and many are concerned that they will not have the same consideration for advancement if they are not more visible in the office setting. Some people feel that even when a space in their homes is set aside as a work area, they never really get away from the office.

1. With which of the following topics is the passage primarily concerned?
 - A.. The advantages of telecommuting
 - B.. An overview of telecommuting
 - C.. A definition of telecommuting
 - D.. The failure of telecommuting
2. How many American workers are involved in telecommuting?
 - A.. More than predicted in *Business Week*
 - B.. Fewer than last year
 - C.. More than 8 million
 - D.. Fewer than estimated in *USA Today*
3. The author mentions all of the following as concerns of telecommuters EXCEPT _____.
 - A.. the opportunities for advancement
 - B.. the different system of supervision
 - C.. the lack of interaction with a group
 - D.. the fact that the work space is in the home
4. The word "**resistance**" in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by _____.
 - A.. alteration
 - B.. opposition
 - C.. participation
 - D.. consideration

5. The word "them" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. telecommuters
- B. executives
- C. systems
- D. responsibilities

EXERCISE 20. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

The ecosystems of the Earth provide an **array** of free public services that are essential for the support of civilizations. They maintain the quality of the atmosphere, provide food from the sea, manufacture and replenish soils, recycle wastes and nutrients, control the overwhelming majority of crop pests and disease vectors, and so on. People have no idea how to take over these activities satisfactorily. They do know, however, that the theory once advanced in the nineteenth century-that the productivity of the land can be infinitely increased by the application of capital, labor, and science-is wrong.' History has shown that once the natural life-support systems of a civilization have been sufficiently damaged, they cannot usually be repaired. The ancient deforestation and overgrazing of the Mediterranean region is a famous example. And today, a global civilization is ruining the global environment.

1. What is the main topic of this passage?

- A. Free public services.
- B. Support needed for civilizations.
- C. The value of ecosystems.
- D. The vastness of the Earth.

2. The word "array" in line 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. large number
- B. excess
- C. requirement
- D. model

3. Which of the following could NOT be included under the "free public services" listed in lines 2 - 4?

- A. Preventing overgrazing by domestic animals.
- B. Providing natural enemies for harmful insects.
- C. Creating and enriching material for plant growth.
- D. Supplying air for breathing.

4. The author mentions the Mediterranean region as an example of _____.

- A. the ability of nature to remedy human destruction
- B. the ability of people to make use of natural resources
- C. the manner in which people replenish the environment
- D. the effects of human abuse of natural resources

5. The author suggests that civilizations can survive only if they _____.

- A. greatly expand scientific research
- B. do not destroy the balance of natural processes
- C. replant the forests in the Mediterranean region
- D. invent new procedures to replace obsolete ecosystems

EXERCISE 21. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

In the 19th century, Mugo Kiburu, a famous prophet of the Kikuyu tribe, foretold that a fig tree at Thika, twenty six miles north of Nairobi, would wither and die on the

day that Kenya gained independence. Kibiru also prophesied that Kenya would become a white man's colony, but that one day the white man would return the land to the Africans. He foresaw the coming of the railway which he described as "an iron snake with many legs, like an earthworm". Kibiru's prophecies proved to be so accurate that for many years the tree at Thika was regarded as **sacred**. Even the white men took the prophecy seriously, for they built the tree up with earth and put a concrete wall around so that it would not fall. These measures were doomed to fail. Shortly before Kenya gained independence, the tree was struck by lightning and it began to wither rapidly. By the day Kenya officially became independent, it had decayed completely, fulfilling the prophecy made over seventy years before by Kibiru.

1. Who was Mugo Kibiru?
 - A. A prophet
 - B. A tribe leader
 - C. A white man
 - D. A colonialist
2. Kibiru predicted _____.
 - A. an iron snake with many legs
 - B. the coming of the railway
 - C. the tree struck by lightning
 - D. an earthworm similar to the railway
3. Why did the tree wither and die?
 - A. Because it was too old.
 - B. Because it withered.
 - C. Because lightning struck it.
 - D. Because it was surrounded by concrete.
4. What does the word "**sacred**" in the passage mean?
 - A. important
 - B. correct
 - C. holy, solemn
 - D. secret, reticent
5. Which direction would you choose when you were in Thika wanting to reach Nairobi?
 - A. South
 - B. North
 - C. Southwest
 - D. Northeast

EXERCISE 22. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

As the pace of life continues to increase, we are fast losing the art of relaxation. Once you are in the habit of rushing through life, being on the go from morning to night, it is hard to slow down. But relaxation is essential for a healthy mind and body.

Stress is a natural part of every life and there is no way to avoid it. In fact, it is not the bad thing it is often supposed to be. A certain amount of stress is vital to provide motivation and give purpose to life. It is only when the stress gets out of control that it can lead to poor performance and ill health.

The amount of stress a person can withstand depends very much on the individual. Some people are not afraid of stress, and such characters are obviously prime material for managerial responsibilities. Others lose heart at the first signs of unusual difficulties. When exposed to stress in whatever form, we react both chemically and physically. In fact we make choice between "fight" or "flight", and in more primitive days the choice made the difference between life or death. The crises we meet today are not likely to be so extreme, but however little the stress, it involves the same response. It is when **such a reaction** lasts long, through continued exposure to stress that health becomes endangered. Such serious conditions as high blood

pressure and heart disease have established links with stress. Since we cannot remove stress from our lives (and it would be unwise to do so even if we could), we need to find ways to deal with it.

1. People are finding less and less time for relaxing themselves because _____.
 - A. they do not know how to enjoy themselves
 - B. they do not believe that relaxation is important for health
 - C. they are traveling fast all the time
 - D. they are becoming busier with their work
2. According to the writer, the most important character for a good manager is his _____.
 - A. not fearing stress
 - B. high sense of responsibility
 - C. knowing the art of relaxation
 - D. having control over performance
3. Which of the following statements is true?
 - A. We can find some ways to avoid stress.
 - B. Stress is always harmful to people.
 - C. It's easy to change the habit of keeping oneself busy with work.
 - D. Different people can withstand different amount of stress.
4. In paragraph 3, "such a reaction" refers back to _____.
 - A. making a choice between "fight" or "flight"
 - B. reaction to stress both chemically and physically
 - C. responding to crises quickly
 - D. losing heart at the signs of difficulties
5. In the last sentence of the passage, "do so" refers to _____.
 - A. expose ourselves to stress
 - B. find ways to deal with stress
 - C. remove stress from our lives
 - D. establish links between diseases and stress

EXERCISE 23. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Very few people in the modern world obtain their food supply by hunting and gathering in the natural environment surrounding their homes. This method of harvesting from nature's provision is the oldest known subsistence strategy, and has been practised for at least the last two million years. It was, indeed, the only way to obtain food until rudimentary farming and the domestication of animals were introduced about 10,000 years ago.

Because hunter-gatherers have fared poorly in comparison with their agricultural cousins, their numbers have dwindled, and they have been forced to live in marginal environments such as deserts, forests, or arctic wastelands. In higher latitudes, the shorter growing season has restricted the availability of plant life. Such

conditions have caused a greater dependence on hunting and, along the coasts and waterways, on fishing. The abundance of vegetation in the lower latitudes of the tropics, on the other hand, has provided a greater opportunity for gathering a variety of plants. In short, the environmental differences have restricted the diet and have limited possibilities for the development of subsistence societies. Contemporary hunter-gatherers may help us understand our prehistoric ancestors. We know from observation of modern hunter-gatherers in both Africa and Alaska that a society based on hunting and gathering must be very mobile. While the entire community camps in a central location, a smaller party harvests the food within a reasonable distance from the camp. When the food in the area is exhausted, the community moves on to exploit another site. We also notice a seasonal migration pattern evolving for most hunter-gatherers, along with a strict division of labour between the sexes. These patterns of behaviour may be similar to those practised by mankind during the Paleolithic Period.

1. With which of the following topics is the passage primarily concerned?
 - A. The Paleolithic period
 - B. Subsistence farming
 - C. Hunter-gatherers
 - D. Marginal environments
2. Which is the oldest subsistence strategy?
 - A. Migrating
 - B. Domesticating animals
 - C. Farming
 - D. Hunting and gathering
3. When was hunting and gathering introduced?
 - A. 1,000,000 years ago
 - B. 2,000,000 years ago
 - C. 10,000 years ago
 - D. 2,000 years ago
4. What conditions exist in lower latitudes?
 - A. Greater dependence on hunting.
 - B. More coasts and waterways for fishing.
 - C. A shorter growing season.
 - D. A large variety of plant life.
5. How can we know more about the hunter-gatherers of prehistoric times?
 - A. By studying the remains of their camp sites.
 - B. By studying similar contemporary societies.
 - C. By studying the prehistoric environment.
 - D. By practising hunting and gathering.

EXERCISE 24. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

A binary star is actually a pair of stars that are held together by the force of gravity. Although occasionally the individual stars that compose a binary star can be distinguished, they generally appear as one star. The gravitational pull between the individual stars of a binary star causes one to orbit around the other. From the orbital pattern of a binary, the mass of its stars can be determined: the gravitational pull of a star is in direct proportion to its mass, and the strength of the gravitational force of one star on another determines the orbital pattern of the binary. Scientists have discovered stars that seem to orbit around an empty space. It has been suggested that such a star and the empty space really compose a binary star. The empty space is

known as a black hole, a star with such a strong gravitational force that no light is able to get through.

1. A binary star could best be described as _____.
 - A. stars that have been forced apart
 - B. a star with a strong gravitational force
 - C. two stars pulled together by gravity
 - D. a large number of attached stars
2. According to the passage, what happens as a result of the gravitational force between the stars?
 - A. One star circles the other.
 - B. The mass of the binary star increases.
 - C. A black hole is destroyed.
 - D. The gravitational force decreases.
3. According to the passage, what can scientists learn from the pattern of a binary star's orbit?
 - A. The proportion of the star's gravitational pull to its mass
 - B. How to distinguish the stars that compose a binary
 - C. Why there is no light in a black hole
 - D. The mass of the stars that compose the binary
4. According to the passage, what is a black hole?
 - A. An empty space around which nothing orbits
 - B. A star with close to zero gravity
 - C. A star whose gravitational force blocks the passage of light
 - D. An empty space so far away that no light can reach it
5. This passage would most likely be assigned reading in a course on _____.
 - A. botany
 - B. astrophysics
 - C. geology
 - D. astrology

EXERCISE 25. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

It is a strong belief among certain groups of people that the **medical community** should take every possible step to keep a person alive, without regard for the quality of that person's life. But other people argue just as strongly that patients who are facing a life of pain and encumbrance on others have the right to decide for themselves whether or not to continue with life-prolonging medications and therapies. The question, **however**, is really far more difficult than just the issue of a terminally ill patient of sound mind who directs the physician not to continue with any treatment that does not in any way cure the disease but only helps to draw out a painful death. When the quality of life has disintegrated, when there is no hope of reprieve, when there is intense and ever present pain, does the patient have the right to be put to death? The patient in this case is not asking the physician to discontinue treatment but instead is requesting the physician, the supposed protector of life, to purposefully bring a life to a close.

1. With what subject is the passage mainly concerned?

- A. Community beliefs
 - B. Ways to prolong life
 - C. The right to die
 - D. The role of the physician
2. The phrase "**medical community**" in the passage means _____.
- A. the area around a hospital
 - B. medicines and therapies
 - C. doctors and nurses
 - D. medical journals
3. "**However**", as it is used in the passage, could best be replaced by which of the following?
- A. On the contrary
 - B. Thus
 - C. In effect
 - D. Certainly
4. In what situation does the author suggest that a patient might have the right to be put to death?
- A. When the patient is of sound mind
 - B. When pain has disintegrated
 - C. At the request of the physician
 - D. When the patient is facing great pain and inevitable death
5. Which of the following statements best applies to the idea presented in the passage?
- A. The question of a patient's right to die is rarely faced by physicians.
 - B. The author firmly states his opinion on the right to die.
 - C. All people are in agreement as to a patient's right to die.
 - D. Putting a patient to death is more serious than allowing a patient to die.

EXERCISE 26. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

The brain of the average human weighs approximately 14 kilograms and consists of three main parts-the cerebrum, the cerebellum, and the brain stem. The cerebrum is by far the largest of the three parts, taking up 85% of the brain by weight. The outside layer of the cerebrum, the cerebral cortex, is a grooved and bumpy surface covering the nerve cells beneath. The various sections of the cerebrum are the sensory cortex, which is responsible for receiving and decoding sensory messages from throughout the body; the motor cortex, which sends action instructions to the skeletal muscles; and the association cortex, which receives, monitors, and processes information. It is in the association cortex that the processes that allow humans to think take place. The cerebellum, located below the cerebrum in the back part of the skull, is the section of the brain that controls balance and posture. The brain stem connects the cerebrum and the spinal cord. It controls various body processes such as breathing and heartbeat.

1. What is the author's main purpose?
- A. To describe the functions of the parts of the brain
 - B. To explain how the brain processes information
 - C. To demonstrate the physical composition of the brain
 - D. To give examples of human body functions
2. How does the passage describe the appearance of the cerebral cortex?
- A. As smooth
 - B. As 85% of the brain by weight

- C. As a layer of the cerebellum
 - D. As ridged
3. According to the passage, which part of the brain analyzes information?
- A. The sensory cortex
 - B. The association cortex
 - C. The cerebellum
 - D. The brain stem
4. Which of the following is true about the cerebellum?
- A. It is located above the cerebrum.
 - B. It controls breathing.
 - C. It is responsible for balance.
 - D. It is the outside layer of the cerebrum.
5. What shape does the brain stem most likely have?
- A. Small and round
 - B. Long and thin
 - C. Large and formless
 - D. Short and flat

EXERCISE 27. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Popular architecture in the United States in the beginning of the twentieth century paid respect to elaborately ornate historical motifs. The new skyscrapers sprouting up at the time were often ornately finished with elements of Gothic or Roman detailing. During this period of emphasis on intricate ornamentation, certain architects began moving in a different direction, from the historic attention to ornate detailing toward more modern design typified by simplified flowing lines. Frank Lloyd Wright, the best-known of these early modern architects, started work in Chicago designing "prairie houses," long low buildings featuring flowing horizontal lines and simplistic unity of design. These buildings were intended to fit the wide open expanses of Midwest plains that served as a setting for Chicago. These "prairie houses," found in Chicago's suburban areas, served to tie the rapidly developing neighborhoods of Chicago with its plains heritage.

1. What is the main idea of this passage?
- A. The architectural style of Frank Lloyd Wright represented a change from earlier styles.
 - B. Architecture in the twentieth century was very ornate.
 - C. Frank Lloyd Wright's architecture was more elaborate than previous styles.
 - D. Frank Lloyd Wright's "prairie houses" were well-known in Chicago.
2. According to the passage, the new skyscrapers built at the beginning of the twentieth century were _____.
- A. elementary
 - B. elaborately ornamented
 - C. in a very modern style
 - D. completely Gothic
3. Which of the following statements about Frank Lloyd Wright is supported in the passage?
- A. He was extremely popular prior to the twentieth century.
 - B. He used elements of Gothic and Roman detailing in his work.
 - C. His architectural style can be seen in Chicago's skyscrapers.
 - D. His "prairie houses" were very different from the elaborately ornamented skyscrapers.

- B. Decreased implementation
- C. Many different uses
- D. Rejection by the medical community

EXERCISE 29. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Medical bills in the United States have risen outrageously since the beginning of the 1960's, and steps need to be taken to reverse this trend or the average American will not be able to afford medical care. The major factor in increasing the cost of medical care has been the dramatic increase in the cost of hospital services. The rise in the cost of hospitalization can be only partly blamed on inflation since hospital bills in the last two decades have risen at a considerably higher rate than inflation. Another factor cited by doctors as a major cause for the increase in the cost of medical care is malpractice. Increasingly large awards for malpractice have caused doctors to increase their rates to cover the higher malpractice insurance premiums. Because of the large malpractice awards, doctors are also prescribing more conservative and more extensive-and therefore more costly-treatment for patients as a defense against malpractice claims. Whatever the causes of the wild increases in the cost of medical care, the government needs to take strong action before it is too late for Americans.

1. What is the subject of this passage?
 - A. The increasing costs of malpractice insurance
 - B. Factors causing the increase in U.S. medical bills
 - C. Steps for Americans to take to obtain medical care
 - D. The outrageous medical profession
2. The passage implies that a slowing in inflation would have what kind of effect on medical costs?
 - A. Tremendous
 - B. Nonexistent
 - C. Slight
 - D. Maximum
3. Which of the following is NOT stated in the passage concerning malpractice?
 - A. The increase in malpractice insurance is due to inflation.
 - B. Malpractice insurance premiums are on the increase.
 - C. The increase in malpractice payouts has caused an increase in doctors' bills.
 - D. High malpractice awards have caused doctors to work more conservatively.
4. What is the author's main point in this passage?
 - A. Inflation is having a terrible effect on medical bills.
 - B. Insurance companies are at fault in raising medical bills.
 - C. Action is needed to counteract increases in medical bills.
 - D. Doctors need to work to decrease malpractice.
5. What does the paragraph following this passage most likely contain?
 - A. A discussion of why the average American will soon be unable to afford medical care
 - B. Forecasts of how inflation will influence medical care in the future
 - C. The tremendous increases in malpractice insurance
 - D. The steps the government could take to curb medical costs

EXERCISE 30. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Magnesium is another mineral we now obtain by collecting huge volumes of ocean water and treating it with chemicals, although originally it was derived only from brines or from the treatment of such magnesium-containing rocks as dolomite, of which whole mountain ranges are composed. In a cubic mile of seawater there are about four million tons of magnesium.

Since the direct extraction method was developed about 1941, production has increased enormously. It was magnesium from the sea that made possible the wartime growth of the aviation industry, for every airplane made in the United States (and in most other countries as well) contains about half a ton of magnesium metal. And it has innumerable uses in other industries where a lightweight metal is desired, besides its long-standing utility as an insulating material, and its use in printing inks, medicines, and toothpastes.

1. What is the main topic of this passage?
 - A. Uses of seawater
 - B. Treatment of seawater
 - C. Chemical properties of magnesium
 - D. Derivation and uses of magnesium
2. According to the passage, magnesium was first obtained from _____.
 - A. rocks found on land
 - B. great amounts of ocean water
 - C. the sea floor
 - D. major industrial sites
3. According to the passage, which of the following was a direct consequence of the new method of obtaining magnesium?
 - A. The development of insulation materials
 - B. Increased airplane production
 - C. Improved medical facilities
 - D. The development of cheap inks for printing
4. According to the passage, why is magnesium important to industry?
 - A. It is strong.
 - B. It conducts heat well.
 - C. It weighs little.
 - D. It is inexpensive to produce.
5. It can be inferred from the passage that during the past fifty years the demand for magnesium has _____.
 - A. declined greatly
 - B. remained stable
 - C. increased slightly
 - D. risen dramatically

EXERCISE 31. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

The World Trade Organization (WTO), founded on January 1, 1995, aims to encourage international trade to flow as freely as possible, making sure that trade agreements are respected and that any disputes can be settled. In the five years since its founding, the WTO has become well known as one of the world's most powerful economic organizations, taking its place alongside the World Bank and International

Monetary Fund. The system of global rules for international trade, however, dates back half a century to 1948 when the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was formed after World War II. As time **went by**, it became clear that the GATT had two major **drawbacks** - the limited areas of trade **it** covered, and the lack of an effective system to settle disputes.

After seven years of trade talks ending in 1994, the so-called Uruguay Round finally gave birth to the WTO, complete with an effective system to settle disputes and to form new rules covering trade in services and intellectual property. Even after seven years of talks and with 22,500 pages of agreements reached, problems remained, especially in the difficult-to-deal-with areas of agriculture and services.

1. WTO and GATT are_____.
A. acronyms
B. antonyms
C. synonyms
D. homonyms
2. What is the purpose of the WTO?
A. To encourage international trade to flow freely.
B. To make sure that trade agreements are respected.
C. To settle any disputes.
D. All of the above
3. The writer thinks that the WTO has become
A. more powerful than any other economic organizations.
B. the world's most powerful economic organization.
C. one of the world's most powerful economic organizations.
D. less powerful than World Bank and International Monetary Fund.
4. According to the passage, the GATT stopped working_____.
A. in 1948
B. in 1994
C. after World War ended
D. during the seven years of the Uruguay Round talk
5. The word "**it**" in bold at the end of paragraph 1 refers to_____.
A. the WTO
B. the GATT
C. the World Bank
D. the International Monetary Fund
6. The WTO is better than the GATT in that_____.
A. it can settle disputes in more areas of international trade
B. it enables its members to sign agreements more easily
C. it deals with problems in agriculture and services more effectively
D. it pays more attention to service and intellectual property
7. The word "**went by**" could best be replaced by_____.
A. flew
B. flowed
C. passed
D. past
8. The word "**drawbacks**" in paragraph 1 means_____.
A. weak points
B. strong points
C. improvements
D. changes

9. According to the last paragraph, which of the following statements is **true**
- A. The WTO is the world's most powerful economic organization.
 - B. The GATT was founded in Uruguay in 1995.
 - C. The WTO has an effective system to settle disputes and to form new rules.
 - D. All the countries in the world are member nations of the WTO.
10. Which of the followings is **not true** about the WTO?
- A. It has an effective system to settle disputes.
 - B. It can solve all problems in the world.
 - C. It has new rules to cover trade in services and intellectual property.
 - D. It makes international trade agreements respected.

EXERCISE 32. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

When the first white men came to America, they found vast amounts of natural resources of tremendous value. Forests covered a large part of the nation; later gas, oil and minerals were found in unbelievable amounts. There was a great abundance of very fertile soil. Forests, prairies, streams and rivers **abounded with** wildlife. There resources were so vast that it seemed that they could never be used up. So forests were destroyed to make way for farmland. Grasslands and prairies were plowed and harrowed. Minerals and oil were used in great quantities to supply a young industrial nation. Almost every river became the scene of factories, mills and power companies. Mammals and birds were slaughtered for food and sport.

Within a short time, the results were obvious. Floods caused millions of dollars worth of damage yearly. The very fertile soil washed away or blew up in great clouds. The seemingly inexhaustible oil and minerals showed signs of depletion. Rivers were filled with **silt** from eroding farms and wastes from factories. Many of the rivers were made unfit for fish. Several species of birds disappeared, and some mammals seemed on the verge of going. Future timber shortages were predicted. In short, Americans soon came to realize that some sort of conservation program must be set up, if future as well as present, Americans were to share in the resources that are the heritage of every American.

1. The title that best expresses the main theme or subject of this selection is_____.
- A. What the first white men found in America
 - B. The loss of topsoil
 - C. The cause of timber shortage
 - D. The story of America's natural resources
2. It seemed to the early American settlers that_____.
- A. fertile soil was scarce
 - B. the natural resources were inexhaustible
 - C. forests should not be cut
 - D. there was a shortage of minerals
3. The use of America's natural resources by the early settlers was_____.
- A. careless
 - B. scientific
 - C. unbelievable
 - D. predicted

4. Much of the fertile soil of America has_____.
A. sunk deep into the earth B. been covered by lakes
C. been eroded by wind and water D. become the scene of factories
5. According to the passage, all the followings are true EXCEPT:
A. The early American settlers used a lot of minerals and oil.
B. They killed animals for food and sport.
C. They grew different kinds of plants in prairies.
D. They plowed and harrowed grasslands and prairies.
6. The word “abounded with” in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by_____.
A. were abundant in B. were rich with
C. were plentiful of D. were a lot of
7. The word “silt ”in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to_____.
A. dust B. soil C. mud D. land
8. One reason why many of our rivers are no longer suitable living places for fish is that _____.
A. too many fish have been caught
B. a conservation program has been set up
C. floods have caused much damage
D. factories have dumped waste into the rivers
9. Some species of birds and mammals seemed_____.
A. to become extinct B. to die
C. to be killed D. to be slaughtered
10. Americans soon came to realize that_____.
A. They should stop killing animals for food
B. They must give up exploiting minerals
C. They shouldn't reclaim the land
D. They must establish a conservation program

EXERCISE 33. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Aging is the process of growing old. It occurs eventually in every living thing provided, of course, that an illness or accident does not kill it prematurely. The most familiar outward signs of aging may be seen in old people, such as the graying of the hair and the wrinkling of the skin. Signs of aging in a pet dog or cat include loss of playfulness and energy, a decline in hearing and eyesight, or even a slight graying of the coat. Plants age too, but the signs are much harder to detect.

Most body parts grow bigger and stronger, and function more efficiently during childhood. They reach their peak at the time of maturity, or early adulthood. After that, they begin to decline. Bones, for example, gradually become lighter and more brittle. In the aged, the joints between the bones also become rigid and more inflexible. This can make moving very painful.

All the major organs of the body show signs of aging. The brain, for example, works less efficiently, and even gets smaller in size. Thinking processes of all sorts are slowed down. Old people often have trouble in remembering recent events.

One of the most serious changes of old age occurs in the arteries, the blood vessels that lead from the heart. They become thickened and constricted, allowing less blood to flow to the rest of body. This condition accounts, directly or indirectly, for many of the diseases of the aged. It may, for example, result in heart attack.

Aging is not a uniform process. Different parts of the body wear out at different rates. There are great differences among people in their rate of aging. Even the cells of the body differ in the way they age. The majority of cells are capable of reproducing themselves many times during the course of a lifetime. Nerve cells and muscle fibres can never be replaced once they wear out.

Gerontologists - scientists who study the process of aging - believe this wearing out of the body is controlled by a built-in biological time-clock. They are trying to discover how this clock works so that they can slow down the process. This could give man a longer life and a great number of productive years.

1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
 - A. Signs of aging are easier to detect in animals than in plants.
 - B. Aging occurs in every living thing after it has reached maturity.
 - C. Not all signs of aging are visible.
 - D. The outward signs of aging may be seen in old people.
2. What does the word "it" in line 2 refer to?
 - A. aging
 - B. a living thing
 - C. an illness
 - D. an accident
3. All of the followings may be the outward signs of aging EXCEPT_____.
 - A. the graying of the hair
 - B. the wrinkling of the skin
 - C. the decline in hearing and eyesight
 - D. the loss of appetite
4. When does the human body begin to lose vigor and the ability to function efficiently?
 - A. Soon after reaching adulthood
 - B. During childhood
 - C. Early adulthood
 - D. Past middle age
5. What happens to memorization when the brain begins to age?
 - A. It works less.
 - B. It becomes forgetful.
 - C. It declines.
 - D. It slows down.
6. What does "Aging is not a uniform process" mean?
 - A. Not all living things age.
 - B. Not all people age at the same age
 - C. Not all people have signs of aging
 - D. Aging doesn't occur in all people
7. The word "brittle" as used in the second paragraph means_____.
 - A. soft and easily bent
 - B. hard and enduring
 - C. hard but easily broken
 - D. rigid and inflexible
8. According to the passage, what condition is responsible for many of the diseases of the old?

- A. the arteries have become thickened and constricted.
 - B. the blood vessels lead from the heart.
 - C. the brain gets smaller in size.
 - D. bones become lighter and brittle
9. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?
- A. Gerontologists have controlled the process of aging.
 - B. Gerontologists are working hard to help people live longer and more healthily
 - C. Gerontologists are trying to give people an eternal life.
 - D. Gerontologists are now able to slow down the process of aging.
10. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
- A. All living things grow old.
 - B. Aging is unavoidable in any living things.
 - C. Plants show less signs of aging than any other living things.
 - D. Most body parts wear out during the course of a lifetime.

EXERCISE 34. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

"We would like to interview you..." Joyful words for the job - seeker, but my letter carried a warning: "You will be required to take a psychometric test." More than 70 per cent of companies now use these "objective" tests for potential employees. They are meant to give a true picture of candidates that removes the unfairness that may result from the personal opinions of interviewers.

On the day of my interview for the job of assistant to a company Public Relations consultant, my nerves were made worse by finding that the office was close to a hospital with particularly unhappy associations. Luckily, I had deliberately got there early so that I was able to calm myself down before a secretary rushed me upstairs for my test.

Keeping to a strict time limit, I had to access groups of adjectives, marking which most and which least matched my ideas of myself at work. Choosing one quality out of four when all seemed appropriate was difficult, more difficult than the interview that followed- though I felt I hadn't impressed in that either.

Confirmation of this arrived a week later. My rejection letter was accompanied by a copy of the Private and Confidential Personal Profile Analysis- two and a half sides of paper, based on that 10-minute test.

The Profile's rude inaccuracy and its **judgemental** tone were harder to accept than the fact that I had been turned down for a job. Apparently, I have "no eye for detail"; I am also "a forceful individual... who leads rather than directs" and I am "motivated by financial reward to pay for good living." The words "impatient", "restless" and "strong-willed" also came up.

"A portrait of an ambitious, power-mad person," said a psychologist friend of 15 years old to whom I showed the Profile. She said it didn't apply to me at all.

I know myself to be a careful, industrious checker. I am shy but cheerful and a bit over-anxious to be thought creative. I am not a power-crazed person.

What would I do, I worried, if I had to take another test for another job, and this unattractive personality emerged again?

I sent the company a polite disagreement with the Profile, purely for the record. Meanwhile, I made a few enquiries.

Had my emotional state of mind made the results untypical of me? I had been disturbed to find the office so close to a hospital that held unhappy memories for me.

“State of mind will have an impact,” says Shane Pressey, an occupational psychologist, “but on the whole its effect will be relatively minor. It appears that the test was an inadequate tool for the amount of information they were trying to get out of it, and it is not surprising that there were inaccuracies.”

Too late for that particular job, I arranged to sit another psychometric test. This one took much longer and was more thorough: the profile was also more detailed and accurate- it showed my eye for detail and the fact that I have a problem meeting deadlines.

But a peculiar result is hard to challenge without seeming unable to take criticism. It is simply not acceptable to refuse to take a test, in case the job candidate seems uncooperative and eccentric. The interview, with its yes/ no personal feeling, is here to stay, but so is objective testing.

If my experience is anything to go by, the job candidate should be suspicious of 10-minute tests that result in generalised - and possibly wildly inaccurate-judgements. I accept that it would be costly to arrange for face-to-face discussions of test results with all job candidates, but a telephone call would be preferable to simply receiving a written “profile” through the post and having no opportunity to discuss its contents.

1. Before the writer took the test, she_____.
 - A. felt that she was unlikely to do it very well
 - B. made sure that she was mentally prepared for it
 - C. believed that such tests were fair to candidates
 - D. did some research into tests of that kind
2. What did the writer think when she took the test?
 - A. She couldn't understand some of the questions.
 - B. She found that there was not enough time to do it.
 - C. She felt that she had not done it very well.
 - D. She decided that it would not prove anything.
3. What does the writer mean by “judgemental” in the fifth paragraph?
 - A. critical
 - B. impatient
 - C. impersonal
 - D. thoughtful
4. When the writer received the Personal Profile Analysis, she_____.
 - A. was offended by the comments made about her answers
 - B. was glad that she had not been offered the job
 - C. regretted some of the answers she had given in the test
 - D. realised that her personality would not have suited the job
5. Why did the Profile worry her?
 - A. It made her feel that she had been too self-confident before.

- B. It indicated that she might have trouble getting a job in the future.
 - C. It did not show that she was capable of being a creative person.
 - D. it told her things about herself that she hadn't noticed before.
6. What did she find out after taking the test for a job?
- A. The way she was feeling had badly affected her performance in it.
 - B. Psychometric tests seldom provide reliable information about people.
 - C. Many job candidates are unwilling to take psychometric tests.
 - D. It may have been an unsuitable test for its intended purpose.
7. What does the writer recommend?
- A. Candidates should be able to talk about their test results with employers.
 - B. Employers should pay no attention to the result of psychometric tests.
 - C. Candidates should not be concerned about taking psychometric tests.
 - D. Employers should stop asking candidates to take psychometric tests.
8. Why does the writer describe her experience?
- A. It is typical of experiences that a great many other people have.
 - B. It shows that no method of selecting job candidates can ever be fair.
 - C. It is an example of how difficult it can be for someone to get a job.
 - D. It illustrates faults in a new method of assessing job candidates.
9. The word "access" in the third paragraph stands for _____.
- A. study B. reach C. use D. memorise
10. The writer's attitude towards the psychometric test is _____.
- A. positive B. negative C. satisfying D. admiring

EXERCISE 35. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

They call Jamaica the "Island in the Sun" and that is my memory of it. Of sunshine, warmth and **abundant** fruit was growing everywhere, and of love. I was born on 2 April 1960 in St Andrews in Kingston. There were two sisters ahead of me in the family, and though of course I didn't know, it, there was excited talk of emigration, possibly to Canada but more usually to England, the land of opportunity. I guess that plans were already being made when I was born, for a year or so later my Dad left for London. Two years after that, when he had saved enough money, my Mum went as well and my sisters and I were left in the care of my grandmother. I stayed with her, in her house near the centre of Kingston, until I was seven years old. My grandmother, therefore, shaped my life, and I believe I am all the better for it.

This was all fairly normal. Emigrating to better yourself was a dream for most Jamaicans, a dream many were determined to fulfill. Families were close and grandmothers were an important part of family life so, when the mass emigrations began, it seemed perfectly right and natural for them to take over the running of the families left behind. After all, they had the experience.

Grandmothers are often strict, but they usually also spoil you. At least, that is the way it was with mine. She ran the family like a military operation: each of us, no

matter how young, had our tasks. I remember that we didn't have a tap in the house, but used a communal tap from which we had to fill two barrels in our garden. Every morning, before we went to school, we all had to take a bucket appropriate to our size and run a relay from the communal tap to the barrels until they were full. In the beginning, when I was two or three, I couldn't reach the barrel - but I still had to join in. My sisters had to sweep the yard before they went to school. My grandmother would give orders to the eldest and these were passed down - as I got older I found **this** particularly annoying! But I can tell you, no one avoided their duties.

My Dad came over from England to see how we were getting on. I hadn't known him when he had left for Britain, but when I saw him I somehow knew that he was my father. He talked to us about the new country, about snow, about the huge city, and we all wanted to know more, to see what it was like. He also told me that I now had a younger brother, which made me feel excited and wonder that he could be like. I didn't know it at the time, but he had come to prepare us for the move to England. Six months later my grandmother told me that I was going to join my parents and that she, too, was emigrating. It was the end of my time in the Caribbean, of the sheltered, warm, family life that I had known there, and the beginning of a new and exciting era.

London was strange and disappointing. There was no gold on the pavements, as the stories in Jamaica had indicated. Back home it had always been warm. Everyone was friendly and said "Hello" when you passed by on the street; in Kingston you knew everybody and they knew you. Here, it wasn't like that. The roads were busy, the buildings were grey and dull, with many tall, high - rise blocks. It was totally unlike Jamaica, the house all small and packed close together. In my grandmother's house I had a big bedroom; here I had to share. All that age it was a great disappointment.

Worse was to come, because there followed a very cold winter, and I had never felt cold in my life before. Then came the biggest shock: snow. While flakes came out of the sky and Dad smiled, pointed and said. "That's snow!" I rushed outside, looked up and opened my mouth to let the flakes drop in. The snow settled on my tongue and it was so cold that I cried. My toes lost all feeling, and at the primary school that we attended I wasn't allowed to wear long trousers at my age. The teachers made us go out to play in the playground and I joined in with all the fun, sliding around in the snow, throwing snowballs, all the usual things. Suddenly, as my shoes and socks got soaking wet and frozen, there came an **excruciating** pain and I cried with the intensity of it. I didn't know what was happening to me.

1. The writer says that when he was very young_____.
 - A. he was upset because his parents left
 - B. he was very keen to go to England
 - C. his parents had decided to leave.
 - D. his parents changed their plans
2. According to the writer, many people from Jamaica at that time_____.
 - A. wanted to be free from responsibility.
 - B. had ambitions that were unrealistic.
 - C. wanted to improve their standard of living.
 - D. disliked the country they came from.

3. The writer says that when he lived with his grandmother _____.
 - A. he was treated like the other children
 - B. he wanted to be like the other children
 - C. he tried to avoid doing certain duties
 - D. he found some of her rules strange
4. What does "this" in the second paragraph refer to?
 - A. being told what to do by his sisters
 - B. having to sweep the yard before school
 - C. having to do duties he found difficult
 - D. being given orders by his grandmother
5. What happened when the writer's father came?
 - A. His father did not tell him why he had come.
 - B. He did not know how to react to his father.
 - C. His father told him things that were untrue.
 - D. He felt anxious about what his father told him.
6. When the writer first went to London, he was disappointed because _____.
 - A. it was smaller than he had expected
 - B. he had been given a false impression of it
 - C. he had to spend a lot of time on his own
 - D. his new surroundings frightened him
7. What does the writer say about snow?
 - A. He was not sure how to react when he saw it.
 - B. He regretted coming into contact with it.
 - C. He was embarrassed that it made him cry.
 - D. He was not very keen to touch it.
8. The word "abundant" in the first paragraph means _____.

A. lacking	B. short
C. plentiful	D. scarce
9. The word "excruciating" in the last paragraph means _____.

A. extremely painful	B. rather painful
C. painful	D. painless
10. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?

A. Too Many Changes.	B. A Strange Childhood.
C. Hard Times.	D. From Sun To Snow.

EXERCISE 36. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

The miracle therapy of blood transfusion was invented by an English doctor, James Blundell. In 1818 he performed the first transfusion, on a patient said to be incurable. Using a syringe, he successfully injected blood taken from one of his students. In 1829, he saved a woman suffering from a severe hemorrhage. About 1900 Dr. Karl

Landsteiner of Vienna found that some people's blood was not **compatible** with others' and that these blood variations could be classified into groups. When portable transfusion apparatus was invented, direct transfusions between persons of the same blood type could be performed on the battlefield. In 1914 the discovery of anticoagulants made possible the storage of blood for future use.

But to save lives, the right blood had to be in the right place at the right time. The first blood service was established by the British Red Cross in 1921. During War World II, Red Cross blood banks saved countless human lives. Now the Red Cross engages in transfusion work in sixty-eight countries. **It** recruits donors, collects, stores, and distributes blood, determines blood groups, and prepares blood derivatives.

1. In the first blood transfusion the donor was_____.
A. Dr. James Blundell B. a laboratory animal
C. a student D. a Red Cross volunteer
2. The substance used in this transfusion was_____.
A. an anticoagulant B. whole blood
C. blood serum D. blood plasma
3. Blood could not be stored for emergency use until_____.
A. 1818 B. 1914 C. 1921 D. 1900
4. The word "**compatible**" as used in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to_____.
A. comparable B. possible
C. well-matched D. well-prepared
5. Portable transfusion apparatus was invented by_____.
A. Dr. James Blundell B. Dr. Karl Landsteiner
C. the Red Cross D. a person not identified in the article
6. This invention made it possible to_____.
A. give any type of blood to any person
B. save lives right on the battlefield
C. prepare blood derivatives
D. store blood for emergencies
7. Blood must be classified into groups because_____.
A. some types will not mix B. some people have blue blood
C. disease attacks certain groups D. the donor's age makes a difference
8. The first Red Cross blood bank was established in_____.
A. 1829 B. 1900 C. 1914 D. 1921
9. The Red Cross's role in transfusion service is_____.
A. storage and distribution B. laboratory testing
C. recruiting of volunteers D. all of the above
10. The word "**it**" in the last sentence refers to_____.
A. The Red Cross B. The British Red Cross
C. a blood bank D. blood service

EXERCISE 37. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

For 150 years scientists have tried to determine the solar constant, the amount of solar energy that reaches the Earth. Yet, even in the most cloud-free regions of the planet, the solar constant cannot be measured precisely. Gas molecules and dust particles in the atmosphere absorb and scatter sunlight and prevent some wavelengths of the light from ever reaching the ground.

With the advent of satellites, however, scientists have finally been able to measure the Sun's output without being impeded by the Earth's atmosphere. Solar Max, a satellite from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), has been measuring the Sun's output since February 1980. Although a malfunction in the satellite's control system limited its observation for a few years, the satellite was repaired in orbit by astronauts from the space shuttle in 1984. Max's observations indicate that the solar constant is not really constant after all.

The satellite's instruments have detected frequent, small variations in the Sun's energy output, generally amounting to no more than 0.05 percent of the Sun's mean energy output and lasting from a few days to a few weeks. Scientists believe these fluctuations coincide with the appearance and disappearance of large groups of sunspots on the Sun's disk. Sunspots are relatively dark regions on the Sun's surface that have strong magnetic fields and a temperature about 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit cooler than the rest of the Sun's surface. Particularly large fluctuations in the solar constant have coincided with sightings of large sunspot groups. In 1980, for example, Solar Max's instrument, registered a 0.3 percent drop in the solar energy reaching the Earth. At that time a sunspot group covered about 0.6 percent of the solar disk, an area 20 times larger than the Earth's surface.

Long-term variations in the solar constant are more difficult to determine. Although Solar Max's data have indicated a slow and steady decline in the Sun's output, some scientists have thought that the satellite's aging detectors might have become less sensitive over the years, thus falsely indicating a drop in the solar constant. This possibility was dismissed, however, by comparing Solar Max's observations with data from a similar instrument operating on NASA's Nimbus 7 weather satellite since 1978.

1. What does this passage mainly discuss?
 - A. The launching of a weather satellite
 - B. The components of the Earth's atmosphere
 - C. The measurement of variations in the solar constant
 - D. The interaction of sunlight and air pollution
2. Why does the author mention "gas" and "dust" in the first paragraph?
 - A. They magnify the solar constant.
 - B. They are found in varying concentrations.
 - C. Scientific equipment is ruined by gas and dust.
 - D. They interfere with accurate measurement of the solar constant.
3. Why is it not possible to measure the solar constant accurately without a satellite?
 - A. The Earth is too far from the Sun.

- B. Some areas on Earth receive more solar energy than others.
 - C. There is not enough sunlight during the day.
 - D. The Earth's atmosphere interferes with the sunlight.
4. The word "**scatter**" in line 4 is closest in meaning to_____.
- A. disperse B. capture C. transform D. hit
5. The word "**its**" in the second paragraph refers to the_____.
- A. malfunction B. atmosphere C. satellite D. orbit
6. The word "**detected**" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to_____.
- A. estimated B. disregarded C. registered D. predicted
7. According to the passage, scientists believe variations in the solar constant are related to_____.
- A. sunspot activity B. unusual weather patterns
 - C. increased levels of dust D. fluctuations in the Earth's temperature
8. Why did scientists think that Solar Max might be giving unreliable information?
- A. Solar Max did not work for the first few years.
 - B. The space shuttle could not fix Solar Max's instruments
 - C. Solar Max's instruments were getting old.
 - D. Nimbus 7 interfered with Solar Max's detectors
9. The phrase "**This possibility**" in the last paragraph refers to the likelihood that the_____.
- A. solar constant has declined
 - B. Nimbus 7 satellite is older than Solar Max
 - C. solar constant cannot be measured
 - D. instruments are providing inaccurate data
10. The attempt to describe the solar constant can best be described as_____.
- A. an ongoing research effort
 - B. an issue that has been resolved
 - C. a question that can never be answered
 - D. historically interesting, but irrelevant to contemporary concerns

EXERCISE 38. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Footracing is a popular activity in the United States. It is seen not only as a competitive sport but also as a way to exercise, to enjoy the **camaraderie** of like-minded people, and to donate money **to a good cause**. Though serious runners may spend months training to compete, other runners and walkers might not train at all. Those not competing to win might run in an effort to **beat** their own time or simply to enjoy the fun and exercise. People of all ages, from those of less than one year (who may be pushed in **strollers**) to those in their eighties, enter into this sport. The races are held on city streets, on college campuses, through parks, and in suburban areas, and they are commonly 5 to 10 kilometers in length.

The largest footrace in the world is the 12-kilometer Bay to Breakers race that is held in San Francisco every spring. This race begins on the east side of the city near San Francisco Bay and ends on the west side at the Pacific Ocean. There may be 80,000 or more people running in this race through the streets and hills of San Francisco. In the front are the serious runners who compete to win and who might finish in as little as 34 minutes. Behind them are the thousands who take several hours to finish. In the back of the race are those who dress in **costumes** and come just for fun. One year there was a group of men who dressed like Elvis Presley, and another group consisted of firefighters who were tied together in a long line and who were carrying a firehose. There was even a bridal party, in which the bride was dressed in a long white gown and the groom wore a tuxedo. The bride and groom threw flowers to bystanders, and they were actually married at some point along the route.

1. The main purpose of this passage is to _____.
 - A. encourage people to exercise
 - B. describe a popular activity
 - C. make fun of runners in costume
 - D. give reasons for the popularity of footraces
2. The word "**camaraderie**" as used paragraph 1 could be best replaced by which of the following?
 - A. games
 - B. companionship
 - C. jokes
 - D. views
3. The phrase "**to a good cause**" in paragraph 1 could be best replaced by which of the following?
 - A. for an award
 - B. to reward the winner
 - C. for a good purpose
 - D. to protect a wise investment
4. Which of the following is NOT implied by the author?
 - A. Footraces appeal to a variety of people.
 - B. Walkers can compete for prizes.
 - C. Entering a race is a way to give support to an organization.
 - D. Running is a good way to strengthen the heart.
5. The word "**beat**" as used in paragraph 1 could be best replaced by which of the following?
 - A. incline
 - B. overturn
 - C. outdo
 - D. undermine
6. As used in paragraph 1, the word "**strollers**" refers to _____.
 - A. cribs
 - B. wheelchairs
 - C. wagons
 - D. carriages
7. In what lines does the author give reasons for why people enter footraces?
 - A. Footracing . . . and exercise.
 - B. People of all ages . . . in length.
 - C. The largest . . . 34 minutes.
 - D. Behind them . . . a firehose.

8. The word "costumes" as used in paragraph 2 most likely refers to _____.
- A. outfits B. uniforms C. cloaks D. suits
9. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in this passage?
- A. Some runners looked like Elvis Presley.
B. Some runners were ready to put out a fire.
C. Some runners were participating in a wedding.
D. Some runners were serious about winning.
10. Which of the following best describes the organization of this passage?
- A. chronological order B. specific to general
C. cause and result D. statement and example

EXERCISE 39. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Although they are an inexpensive supplier of vitamins, minerals, and high-quality protein, eggs also contain a high level of blood cholesterol, one of the major causes of heart disease. One egg yolk, in fact, contains a little more than two-thirds of the suggested daily cholesterol limit. This knowledge has caused egg sales to plummet in recent years, which in turn has brought about the development of several alternatives to eating regular eggs. One alternative is to eat substitute eggs. These egg substitutes are not really eggs, but they look **somewhat** like eggs when they are cooked. They have the advantage of having lower cholesterol rates, and they can be scrambled or used in baking. One disadvantage, however, is that they are not good for frying, poaching, or boiling. A second alternative to regular eggs is a new type of egg, sometimes called "designer" eggs. These eggs are produced by hens that are fed low-fat diets consisting of ingredients such as canola oil, flax, and rice bran. In spite of their diets, however, these hens produce eggs that contain the same amount of cholesterol as regular eggs. Yet, the producers of these eggs claim that eating their eggs will not raise the blood cholesterol in humans.

Egg producers claim that their product has been **portrayed** unfairly. They cite scientific studies to **back up** their claim. And, in fact, studies on the relationship between eggs and human cholesterol levels have brought **mixed results**. It may be that it is not the type of egg that is the main determinant of cholesterol but the person who is eating the eggs. Some people may be more sensitive to cholesterol derived from food than other people. In fact, there is evidence that certain dietary fats stimulate the body's production of blood cholesterol. Consequently, while it still makes sense to limit one's intake of eggs, even designer eggs, it seems that doing this without regulating dietary fat will probably not help reduce the blood cholesterol level.

1. What is the main purpose of this passage?
- A. to inform people about the relationship between eggs and cholesterol
B. to convince people to eat "designer" eggs and egg substitutes
C. to persuade people that eggs are unhealthy and should not be eaten
D. to introduce the idea that dietary fat increases the blood cholesterol level
2. According to the passage, which of the following is a cause of heart disease?
- A. minerals B. cholesterol C. vitamins D. canola oil

3. As used in paragraph 1, which of the following could best replace the word "somewhat"?
- A. indefinitely B. in fact C. a little D. a lot
4. According to the passage, what has been the cause for changes in the sale of eggs?
- A. dietary changes in hens B. decreased production
C. increasing price D. a shrinking market
5. According to the passage, one egg yolk contains approximately what fraction of the suggested daily limit for human consumption of cholesterol?
- A. 1/3 B. 1/2 C. 2/3 D. 3/4
6. The word "portrayed" in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by which of the following?
- A. described B. studied C. destroyed D. tested
7. As used in paragraph 2, what is the meaning of the phrase "back up"?
- A. reverse B. advance C. support D. block
8. What does the author mean by the phrase "mixed results" in paragraph 2?
- A. The results are blended.
B. The results are inconclusive.
C. The results are a composite of things.
D. The results are mingled together.
9. According to the passage, egg substitutes cannot be used to make any of the following types of eggs EXCEPT _____.
- A. scrambled B. fried C. poached D. boiled
10. According to the author, which of the following may reduce blood cholesterol?
- A. reducing egg intake but not fat intake
B. increasing egg intake and fat intake
C. increasing egg intake but not fat intake
D. decreasing egg intake and fat intake

EXERCISE 40. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

The Earth comprises three principal layers: the dense, iron-rich core, the mantle made of silicate rocks that are semimolten at depth, and the thin, solid-surface crust. There are two kinds of crust, a lower and denser oceanic crust and an upper, lighter continental crust found over only about 40 percent of the Earth's surface. The rocks of the crust are of very different ages. Some continental rocks are over 3,000 million years old, while those of the ocean floor are less than 200 million years old. The crusts and the top, solid part of the mantle, totaling about 70 to 100 kilometers in thickness, at present appear to consist of about 15 rigid plates, 7 of which are very large. These plates move over the semimolten lower mantle to produce all of the major topographical features of the Earth. Active zones where intense deformation occurs are confined to the narrow, interconnecting boundaries of contact of the plates.

There are three main types of zones of contact: **spreading** contacts where plates

move apart, converging contacts where plates move towards each other, and transforming contacts where plates slide past each other. New oceanic crust is formed along one or more margins of each plate by material issuing from deeper layers of the Earth's crust, for example, by volcanic eruptions of lava at mid-ocean ridges. If at such a spreading contact the two plates **support** continents, a rift is formed that will gradually widen and become flooded by the sea. The Atlantic Ocean formed like this as the American and Afro-European plates moved in opposite directions. At the same time at margins of converging plates, the oceanic crust is being reabsorbed by being subducted into the mantle and remelted beneath the ocean trenches. When two plates carrying continents collide, the continental blocks, too light to be drawn down, continue to float and therefore buckle to form a mountain chain along the length of the margin of the plates.

1. The word "**comprises**" in line 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. adapts to B. benefits from
C. consists of D. focuses on
2. According to the passage, on approximately what percent of the Earth's surface is the continental crust found?
A. 15 B. 40 C. 70 D. 100
3. The word "**which**" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.
A. crusts B. kilometers C. plates D. continents
4. The word "**intense**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. Surface B. sudden C. rare D. extreme
5. What does the second paragraph of the passage mainly discuss?
A. The major mountain chains of the Earth.
B. Processes that create the Earth's surface features.
C. The composition of the ocean floors.
D. The rates at which continents move.
6. The word "**spreading**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. diverging B. converging C. covering D. moving
7. The word "**support**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. separate B. create C. reduce D. hold
8. According to the passage, mountain ranges are formed when _____.
A. the crust is remelted B. two plates separate
C. a rift is flooded D. continental plates collide
9. Where in the passage does the author describe how oceans are formed?
A. The first half of paragraph 1.
B. The second half of paragraph 1.
C. The middle of paragraph 2.
D. The second half of paragraph 2.
10. We can infer from the passage that _____.
A. continental rocks are far older than the oceanic ones

- B. the Earth's crust comprises three principal layers
- C. a rift is formed by transforming contacts
- D. the Atlantic Ocean was formed by converging contacts

EXERCISE 41. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Rent control is the system whereby the local government tells building owners how much they can charge their tenants in rent. In the United States, rent controls date back to at least World War II.

In 1943 the federal government imposed rent controls to help solve the problem of housing shortages during wartime. The federal program ended after the war, but in some locations, including New York City, controls continued. Under New York's controls, a landlord generally cannot raise rents on apartments as long as the tenants continue to renew their leases. In places such as Santa Monica, California, rent controls are more recent. They were spurred by the inflation of the 1970's, which, combined with California's rapid population growth, pushed housing prices, as well as rents, to record levels. In 1979 Santa Monica's municipal government ordered landlords to **roll back** their rents to the levels charged in 1978. Future rents could only go up by two-thirds as much as any increase in the overall price level.

In any housing market, rental prices perform three functions: (1) promoting the efficient maintenance of space of existing housing and **stimulating** the construction of new housing, (2) allocating existing scarce housing among competing claimant, and (3) rationing use of existing housing by potential renters.

One result of rent control is a decrease in the construction of new rental units. Rent controls have artificially **depressed** the most important long-term determinant of profitability rents. Consider some examples. In a recent year in Dallas, Texas, with a 16 percent rental vacancy rate but no rent control laws, 11,000 new housing units were built. In the same year, in San Francisco, California, only 2,000 units were built. The major difference? Francisco has only a 1.6 percent vacancy rate but **stringent** control laws. In New York City, except for government subsidized construction, the only rental units being built are luxury units which are exempt from controls. In Santa Monica, California, new apartments are not being constructed. New office rental space and commercial developments are, however. They are exempt from rent controls.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A. The construction of apartments in the United States.
 - B. Causes and effects of rent control.
 - C. The fluctuations of rental prices.
 - D. The shortage of affordable housing in the United States
2. Which of the following was NOT a reason for the introduction of rent control in Santa Monica, California?
 - A. Rapid population growth.
 - B. Inflation.
 - C. Economic conditions during wartime.
 - D. Record-high housing prices.

3. The phrase "**roll back**" in the paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. credit B. measure C. vary D. reduce
4. The word "**stimulating**" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. experimenting with B. identifying
C. estimating D. encouraging
5. It can be inferred that the purpose of rent control is to _____.
A. protect tenants B. promote construction
C. increase vacancy rates D. decrease sales of rental units
6. The word "**depressed**" in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. saddened B. created C. lowered D. defeated
7. The information in the last paragraph supports which of the following statements?
A. San Francisco has eliminated its rent control laws.
B. Rent control leads to a reduction in the construction of housing units.
C. Luxury apartments are rarely built when there is rent control.
D. There is a growing need for government-subsidized housing.
8. According to the passage, which of the following cities does NOT currently have rent controls?
A. Santa Monica. B. Dallas.
C. San Francisco. D. New York City.
9. The word "**stringent**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. straightforward B. strict C. expanded D. efficient
10. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT exempt from rent control?
A. Commercial developments. B. Luxury apartments.
C. Moderately priced apartments. D. Office space.

EXERCISE 42. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

There is a legend that St Augustine in the fourth century AD was the first individual to be seen reading silently rather than aloud, or semi-aloud, as had been the practice hitherto. Reading has come a long way since Augustine's day. There was a time when it was a menial job of scribes and priests, not the mark of civilization it became in Europe during the Renaissance when it was seen as one of the attributes of the civilized individual.

Modern nations are now seriously affected by their levels of literacy. While the Western world has seen a noticeable decline in these areas, other less developed countries have advanced and, in some cases, overtaken the West. India, for example, now has a large pool of educated workers. So European countries can no longer rest on their laurels as they have done for far too long; otherwise, they are in danger of falling even further behind economically.

It is difficult in the modern world to do anything other than a basic job without being able to read. Reading as a skill is the key to an educated workforce, which in turn is the bedrock of economic advancement, particularly in the present

technological age. Studies have shown that by increasing the literacy and numeracy skills of primary school children in the UK, the benefit to the economy generally is in billions of pounds. The skill of reading is now no more just an intellectual or leisure activity, but rather a fully-fledged economic force.

Part of the problem with reading is that it is a skill which is not appreciated in most developed societies. This is an attitude that has condemned large swathes of the population in most Western nations to illiteracy. It might surprise people in countries outside the West to learn that in the United Kingdom, and indeed in some other European countries, the literacy rate has fallen to below that of so-called less developed countries.

There are also forces conspiring against reading in our modern society. It is not seen as cool among a youngster generation more at home with computer screens or a Walkman. The solitude of reading is not very appealing. Students at school, college or university who read a lot are called bookworms. The term indicates the contempt in which reading and learning are held in certain circles or subcultures. It is a criticism, like all such attacks, driven by the insecurity of those who are not literate or are semi-literate. Criticism is also a means, like all bullying, of keeping peers in place so that they do not step out of line. Peer pressure among young people is so powerful that it often kills any attempts to change attitudes to habits like reading.

How should people be encouraged to read more? It can easily be done by increasing basic reading skills at an early age and encouraging young people to borrow books from schools. Some schools have classroom libraries as well as school libraries. It is no good waiting until pupils are in their secondary school to encourage an interest in books; it needs to be pushed at an early age. Reading comics, magazines and low brow publications is **frowned upon**. But surely what people, whether they be adults or children, read is of little import. What is significant is the fact that they are reading. Someone who reads a comic today may have the courage to pick up a more substantial tome later on.

But perhaps the best idea would be to stop the negative attitudes to reading from forming in the first place. Taking children to local libraries brings them into contact with an environment where they can become relaxed among books. If primary school children were also taken in groups into bookshops, this might also entice them to want their own books. A local bookshop, like some local libraries, could perhaps arrange book readings for children which, being away from the classroom, would make the reading activity more of an adventure. On a more general note, most countries have writers of national importance. By increasing the standing of national writers in the eyes of the public, through local and national writing competitions, people would be drawn more to the printed word. Catch them young and, perhaps, they just might then all become bookworms.

1. The theme of the first paragraph is _____.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. reading in St Augustine's day | B. the development of reading |
| C. reading: a menial job | D. reading: the mark of civilization |

2. What does the phrase 'has come a long way' in the first paragraph mean?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. has covered a long distance | B. has made much progress |
| C. has traveled very far | D. has |

3. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
 - A. People should be discouraged from reading comics and magazines.
 - B. Reading is a problem in most developed countries.
 - C. Literacy influences the economies of countries in today's world.
 - D. Reading benefits the economy by billions of pounds.
4. Which paragraph mentions the attitude to reading amongst the young?
 - A. Paragraph 2
 - B. Paragraph 3
 - C. Paragraph 4
 - D. Paragraph 5
5. The heading of paragraph 6 should be _____.
 - A. the writer's attitude to the decline in reading
 - B. persuading people to read
 - C. what people read is of little import
 - D. encouraging young people to borrow books
6. The word 'it' in the last sentence of paragraph 5 refers to _____.
 - A. peer pressure among the young
 - B. attitude to reading
 - C. criticism as a means
 - D. keeping peers in place
7. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage?
 - A. The literacy rate in less developed nations is higher than in European countries.
 - B. Students who read a lot are called bookworms.
 - C. India has a large pool of educated workers.
 - D. We should take children to libraries.
8. The phrase 'frowned upon' in paragraph 6 can be replaced by _____.
 - A. approved of
 - B. disapproved of
 - C. admired
 - D. despised
9. The word 'entice' in the last paragraph mostly means _____.
 - A. force
 - B. offer
 - C. persuade
 - D. compel
10. The writer may agree with which of the following?
 - A. Discouraging the negative attitudes to reading
 - B. Youngsters becoming bookworms
 - C. Helping children have their own books
 - D. Encouraging silent reading

EXERCISE 43. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

What we today call American folk art was, indeed, art of, by, and for ordinary, everyday "folks" who, with increasing prosperity and leisure, created a market for art of all kinds, and especially for portraits. Citizens of prosperous, essentially middle-class republics — whether ancient Romans, **seventeenth-century Dutch burghers**, or nineteenth-century Americans — have always shown a **marked** taste for portraiture.

Starting in the late eighteenth century, the United States contained increasing numbers of such people, and of the artists who could meet their demands.

The earliest American folk art portraits come, not surprisingly, from New England — especially Connecticut and Massachusetts — for this was a wealthy and populous region and the center of a strong craft tradition. Within a few decades after the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, the population was pushing westward, and portrait painters could be found at work in western New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, and Missouri. Midway through its first century as a nation, the United States' population had increased roughly five times, and eleven new states had been added to the original thirteen. During these years the demand for portraits grew and grew, eventually to be satisfied by the camera. In 1839 the daguerreotype was introduced to America, **ushering in** the age of photography, and within a generation the new invention put an end to the popularity of painted portraits. Once again an original portrait became a luxury, commissioned by the wealthy and **executed** by the professional.

But in the heyday of portrait painting — from the late eighteenth century until the 1850's — anyone with a modicum of artistic ability could become a limner, as such a portraitist was called. Local craftspeople — sign, coach, and house painters — began to paint portraits as a profitable sideline; sometimes a talented man or woman who began by sketching family members gained a local reputation and was besieged with requests for portraits; artists found it **worth their while** to pack their paints, canvases, and brushes and to travel the countryside, often combining house decorating with portrait painting.

1. In the first paragraph, the author mentions “seventeenth-century Dutch burghers” as an example of a group that _____.
 - A. consisted mainly of self-taught artists
 - B. appreciated portraits
 - C. influenced American folk art
 - D. had little time for arts
2. The word “**marked**” in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. pronounced
 - B. fortunate
 - C. understandable
 - D. mysterious
3. According to the passage, where were many of the first American folk art portraits painted?
 - A. In western New York
 - B. In Illinois and Missouri
 - C. In Connecticut and Massachusetts
 - D. In Ohio
4. How much did the population of the United States increase in the first fifty years following independence?
 - A. It became three times larger.
 - B. It became five times larger.
 - C. It became eleven times larger.
 - D. It became thirteen times larger.

5. The phrase “ushering in” in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. beginning B. demanding
C. publishing D. increasing
6. The relationship between the daguerreotype and the painted portrait is similar to the relationship between the automobile and the _____.
A. highway B. driver
C. horse-drawn carriage D. engine
7. According to the passage, which of the following contributed to a decline in the demand for painted portraits?
A. The lack of a strong craft tradition
B. The westward migration of many painters
C. The growing preference for landscape paintings
D. The invention of the camera
8. The word “executed” in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. sold B. requested C. admired D. created
9. The author implies that the most limner _____.
A. received instruction from traveling teachers
B. were women
C. were from wealthy families
D. had no formal art training
10. The phrase “worth their while” in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. essential B. educational
C. profitable D. pleasurable

EXERCISE 44. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

The rules of etiquette in American restaurants depend upon a number of factors: the physical location of the restaurant, e.g., rural or urban; the type of restaurant, e.g., informal or formal; and certain standards that are more universal. In other words, some standards of etiquette vary significantly while other standards apply almost anywhere. Learning the proper etiquette in a particular type of restaurant in a particular area may sometimes require instruction, but more commonly it simply requires sensitivity and experience. For example, while it is acceptable to read a magazine in a coffee shop, it is inappropriate to do the same in a more **luxurious** setting. And, if you are eating in a very **rustic** setting it may be fine to tuck your napkin into your shirt, but if you are in a **sophisticated** urban restaurant this behavior would demonstrate a lack of **manners**. It is **safe to say**, however, that in virtually every restaurant it is unacceptable to **indiscriminately** throw your food on the floor. The conclusion we can most likely **draw** from the above is that while the types and locations of restaurants determine etiquette appropriate to them, some rules apply to all restaurants.

1. With what topic is this passage primarily concerned?

- A. rules of etiquette
 - B. instruction in proper etiquette
 - C. the importance of good manners
 - D. variable and universal standards of etiquette
2. According to the passage, which of the following is a universal rule of etiquette?
 - A. tucking a napkin in your shirt
 - B. not throwing food on the floor
 - C. reading a magazine at a coffee shop
 - D. eating in rustic settings
 3. Which of the following could best replace the word "luxurious" in the passage?
 - A. lurid B. austere C. elegant D. romantic
 4. Which of the following words is most similar to the meaning of "rustic" in the passage?
 - A. agricultural B. ancient
 - C. unsophisticated D. urban
 5. The word "sophisticated" in the passage could best be replaced by _____.
 - A. expensive B. cultured C. famous D. exclusive
 6. The word "manners" in the passage could best be replaced by which of the following?
 - A. experience B. character C. ceremony D. tact
 7. The author uses the phrase "safe to say" in the passage in order to demonstrate that the idea is _____.
 - A. somewhat innocent B. quite certain
 - C. very clever D. commonly reported
 8. The word "indiscriminately" in the passage could best be replaced by which of the following?
 - A. randomly B. angrily C. noisily D. destructively
 9. The author uses the word "draw" in the passage to mean _____.
 - A. pick out B. drag away C. evoke D. infer
 10. What is the author's main purpose in this passage?
 - A. to assist people in learning sophisticated manners
 - B. to describe variations in restaurant manners
 - C. to simplify rules of restaurant etiquette
 - D. to compare sophisticated and rustic restaurants

EXERCISE 45. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

As heart disease continues to be the number-one killer in the United States, researchers have become increasingly interested in identifying the **potential** risk factors that trigger heart attacks. High-fat diets and "life in the fast lane" have long

been known to contribute to the high **incidence** of heart failure. But according to new studies the list of risk factors may be significantly longer and quite surprising.

Heart failure, for example, appears to have seasonal and **temporal** patterns. A higher percentage of heart attacks occur in cold weather, and more people experience heart failure on Monday than on any other day of the week. In addition, people are more susceptible to heart attacks in the first few hours after waking. Cardiologists first observed this morning **phenomenon** in the mid-1980, and have since discovered a number of possible causes. An early-morning rise in blood pressure, heart rate, and concentration of heart stimulating hormones, plus a reduction of blood flow to the heart, may all contribute to the higher incidence of heart attacks between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 10:00 A.M.

In other studies, both birthdays and bachelorhood have been **implicated** as risk factors. Statistics **reveal** that heart attack rates increase significantly for both females and males in the few days immediately preceding and following their birthdays. And unmarried men are more at risk for heart attacks than their married counterparts. Though stress is thought to be linked in some way to all of the aforementioned risk factors, intense research continues in the hope of further comprehending why and how heart failure is triggered.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A. risk factors in heart attacks
 - B. seasonal and temporal patterns of heart attacks
 - C. cardiology in the 1980s
 - D. diet and stress as factors in heart attacks
2. In paragraph 1, the word "**potential**" could best be replaced by which of the following?
 - A. harmful
 - B. primary
 - C. unknown
 - D. possible
3. Which of the following could best replace the word "**incidence**" as used in paragraph 1?
 - A. increase
 - B. rate
 - C. chance
 - D. factor
4. The author uses the word "**temporal**" in paragraph 2 to mean _____.
 - A. affected by
 - B. of a certain date
 - C. expected
 - D. regularly
5. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a possible cause of many heart attacks?
 - A. decreased blood flow to the heart
 - B. increased blood pressure
 - C. lower heart rate
 - D. increase in hormones
6. The word "**phenomenon**" in paragraph 2 refers to which of the following?
 - A. habit
 - B. illness
 - C. occurrence
 - D. activity
7. The word "**implicated**" in paragraph 3 could best be replaced by which of the following?
 - A. indicated
 - B. disregarded
 - C. investigated
 - D. discovered

8. Which of the following is NOT cited as a possible risk factor?
- A. having a birthday
 - B. getting married
 - C. eating fatty foods
 - D. being under stress
9. Which of the following does the passage infer?
- A. We now fully understand how risk factors trigger heart attacks.
 - B. We recently began to study how risk factors trigger heart attacks.
 - C. We have not identified many risk factors associated with heart attacks.
 - D. We do not fully understand how risk factors trigger heart attacks.
10. As used in paragraph 3, which of the following could best replace the word "reveal"?
- A. show
 - B. observe
 - C. mean
 - D. explain

EXERCISE 46. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

The Richter scale is a numerical logarithmic scale developed and introduced by American seismologist Charles R. Richter in 1935. The purpose of the scale is to measure the amplitude of the largest trace recorded by a **standard** seismograph one hundred kilometers from the epicenter of an earthquake. Tables have been formulated to demonstrate the magnitude of any earthquake from any seismograph. For example, for a one-unit increase in magnitude, there is an increase of times in released energy. To put that another way, each number on the Richter scale represents an earthquake ten times as strong as one of the next lower magnitude. Specifically, an earthquake of magnitude 6 is ten times as strong as an earthquake of magnitude 5.

The Richter scale considers earthquakes of 6.75 as great and 7.0 to 7.75 as major. An earthquake that reads 4 to 5.5 would be expected to cause localized damage, and those of magnitude 2 may be felt. It is estimated that almost one million earthquakes occur each year, but most of them are so minor that they pass **undetected**. In fact, more than one thousand earthquakes of a magnitude of 2 or less occur every day.

1. What does this passage mainly discuss?
 - A. Earthquakes
 - B. Charles F. Richter
 - C. The Richter scale
 - D. Seismography
2. In what kind of textbook would this passage most likely be found?
 - A. History
 - B. Biography
 - C. Geology
 - D. Mathematics
3. According to information in the passage, what does the Richter scale record?
 - A. The distance from the epicenter
 - C. The degree of damage
 - C. The location of the epicenter
 - D. The amplitude of the largest trace
4. The word "**standard**" in the first paragraph could be replaced by _____.
 - A. reliable
 - B. complex
 - C. conventional
 - D. abandoned
5. What is the value of the table?
 - A. They allow us to interpret the magnitude of earthquakes.
 - B. They help us to calculate our distance from earthquakes.
 - C. They record all earthquakes.
 - D. They release the energy of earthquakes.

6. The word "**those**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
A. magnitudes B. earthquakes C. damage D. energy
7. According to the Richter scale, which of the following numbers would indicate that there had probably been damage to the immediate area only?
A. 7.0 B. 6.0 C. 5.0 D. 2.0
8. The word "**undetected**" in paragraph 2 is closest meaning to _____.
A. with no damage B. having no name
C. with no notice D. causing no problem
9. How does each number on the Richter scale compare?
A. Each number is one hundred times as strong as the previous number.
B. Each magnitude is ten times stronger than the previous magnitude.
C. The strength of each magnitude is one less than the previous magnitude.
D. The scale decreases by five or six for each number.
10. The author mentions all of the following in the explanation of the Richter scale EXCEPT _____.
A. it was introduced in 1935
B. it was developed by an American seismologist
C. it measures the magnitude of earthquakes
D. it detects all earthquakes

EXERCISE 47. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Large animals that inhabit the desert have evolved a number of adaptations for reducing the effects of extreme heat. One adaptation is to be light in color, and to reflect rather than absorb the Sun's rays. Desert mammals also depart from the normal mammalian practice of **maintaining** a constant body temperature. Instead of trying to keep down the body temperature deep inside the body, which would involve the expenditure of water and energy, desert mammals allow their temperatures to rise to what would normally be fever height, and temperatures as high as 46 degrees Celsius have been measured in Grant's gazelles. The overheated body then cools down during the cold desert night, and indeed the temperature may fall unusually low by dawn, as low as 34 degrees Celsius in the camel. This is an advantage since the heat of the first few hours of daylight is absorbed in warming up the body, and an excessive buildup of heat does not begin until well into the day.

Another strategy of large desert animals is to **tolerate** the loss of body water to a point that would be fatal for nonadapted animals. The camel can lose up to 30 percent of its body weight as water without harm to itself, whereas human beings die after losing only 12 to 13 percent of their body weight. An equally important adaptation is the ability to replenish this water loss at one drink. Desert animals can drink prodigious volumes in a short time, and camels have been known to imbibe over 100 liters in a few minutes. A very dehydrated person, on the other hand, cannot drink enough water to dehydrate at one session, because the human stomach is not sufficiently big and because a too rapid dilution of the body fluids causes death from water intoxication. The tolerance of water loss is of obvious advantage in the desert, as

animals do not have to remain near a water hole but can obtain food from grazing sparse and far-flung pastures. Desert-adapted mammals have the further ability to feed normally when extremely dehydrated: it is a common experience in people that appetite is lost even under conditions of moderate thirst.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
 - A. Weather variations in the desert.
 - B. Adaptations of desert animals.
 - C. Diseases of desert animals.
 - D. Human use of desert animals.
2. According to the passage, why is light coloring an advantage to large desert animals?
 - A. It helps them hide from predators.
 - B. It does not absorb sunlight as much as dark colors.
 - C. It helps them see their young at night.
 - D. It keeps them cool at night.
3. The word "maintaining" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. measuring
 - B. inheriting
 - C. preserving
 - D. delaying
4. The author uses Grant's gazelle as an example of _____.
 - A. an animal with a low average temperature
 - B. an animal that is not as well adapted as the camel
 - C. a desert animal that can withstand high body temperatures
 - D. a desert animal with a constant body temperature
5. When is the internal temperature of a large desert mammal lowest?
 - A. Just before sunrise.
 - C. In the middle of the day.
 - C. Just after sunset.
 - D. Just after drinking
6. The word "tolerate" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. endure
 - B. replace
 - C. compensate
 - D. reduce
7. What causes water intoxication?
 - A. Drinking too much water very quickly.
 - B. Drinking polluted water.
 - C. Bacteria in water.
 - D. Lack of water.
8. What does the author imply about desert adapted mammals?
 - A. They do not need to eat much food.
 - B. They can eat large quantities quickly.
 - C. They easily lose their appetites.
 - D. They can travel long distances looking for food.
9. Why does the author mention humans in the second paragraph?
 - A. To show how they use camels.
 - B. To contrast them to desert mammals.

- C. To give instructions about desert survival.
 - D. To show how they have adapted to desert life.
10. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an adaptation of large desert animals?
- A. Variation in body temperatures.
 - B. Eating while dehydrated.
 - C. Drinking water quickly.
 - D. Being active at night.

EXERCISE 48. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Perhaps the most striking quality of satiric literature is its freshness, its originality of perspective. Satire rarely offers original ideas. Instead, it presents the familiar in a new form. Satirists do not offer the world new philosophies. What they do is look at familiar conditions from a perspective that makes these conditions seem foolish, harmful, or affected. Satire jars us out of complacency into a pleasantly shocked **realization** that many of the values we unquestioningly accept are false. Don Quixote makes chivalry seem absurd; Brave New World ridicules the pretensions of science; A Modest Proposal dramatizes starvation by advocating cannibalism. None of these ideas is original. Chivalry was suspect before Cervantes, humanists objected to the claims of pure science before Aldous Huxley, and people were aware of famine before Swift. It was not the originality of the idea that made these satires popular. It was the manner of expression, the satiric method, that made them interesting and entertaining. Satires are read because they are **aesthetically** satisfying works of art, not because they are morally wholesome or ethically instructive. They are stimulating and refreshing because with commonsense briskness they brush away illusions and secondhand opinions. With spontaneous irreverence, satire rearranges perspectives, scrambles familiar objects into incongruous juxtaposition, and speaks in a personal idiom instead of abstract platitude.

Satire exists because there is need for it. It has lived because readers appreciate a **refreshing** stimulus, an irreverent reminder that they live in a world of platitudinous thinking, cheap moralizing, and foolish philosophy. Satire serves to prod people into an awareness of truth, though rarely to any action on behalf of truth. Satire tends to remind people that much of what **they** see, hear, and read in popular media is sanctimonious, sentimental, and only partially true. Life resembles in only a slight degree the popular image of it. Soldiers rarely hold the ideals that movies attribute to them, nor do ordinary citizens devote their lives to unselfish service of humanity. Intelligent people know these things but tend to forget them when they do not hear them expressed.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A. Difficulties of writing satiric literature.
 - B. Popular topics of satire.
 - C. New philosophies emerging from satiric literature.
 - D. Reasons for the popularity of satire.
2. The word "**realization**" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. certainty B. awareness C. surprise D. confusion

3. Why does the author mention Don Quixote, Brave New World, and A Modest Proposal in the first paragraph?
- A. They are famous examples of satiric literature.
 - B. They present commonsense solutions to problems.
 - C. They are appropriate for readers of all ages.
 - D. They are books with similar stories.
4. The word "aesthetically" as used in the passage is closest in meaning to ____.
- A. artistically B. exceptionally C. realistically D. dependably
5. Which of the following can be found in satiric literature?
- A. Newly emerging philosophies.
 - B. Odd combinations of objects and ideas.
 - C. Abstract discussion of morals and ethics.
 - D. Wholesome characters who are unselfish.
6. According to the passage, there is a need for satire because people need to be ____.
- A. informed about new scientific developments
 - B. exposed to original philosophies when they are formulated
 - C. reminded that popular ideas are often inaccurate
 - D. told how they can be of service to their communities
7. The word "refreshing" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to ____.
- A. popular B. ridiculous C. meaningful D. unusual
8. The word "they" in the second paragraph refers to ____.
- A. people B. media C. ideals D. movies
9. As a result of reading satiric literature, readers will be most likely to ____.
- A. teach themselves to write fiction
 - B. accept conventional points of view
 - C. become better informed about current affairs
 - D. reexamine their opinions and values
10. The various purposes of satire include all of the following EXCEPT ____.
- A. introducing readers to unfamiliar situations
 - B. brushing away illusions
 - C. reminding readers of the truth
 - D. exposing false values

EXERCISE 49. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Are organically grown foods the best food choices? The advantages claimed for such foods over conventionally grown and marketed food products are now being debated. Advocates of organic foods — a term whose meaning varies greatly — frequently proclaim that such products are safer and more nutritious than others

The growing interest of consumers in the safety and nutritional quality of the typical North American diet is a **welcome development**. However, much of this

interest has been sparked by sweeping claims that the food supply is unsafe or inadequate in meeting nutritional needs.-Although most of these claims are not supported by scientific evidence, the preponderance of written material advancing such claims makes it difficult for the general public to separate fact from fiction. As a result, claims that eating a diet consisting entirely of organically grown foods prevents or cures disease or provides other benefits to health have become widely publicized and form the basis for folklore.

Almost daily the public is besieged by claims for "no-aging" diets, new vitamins, and other wonder foods. There are numerous **unsubstantiated** reports that natural vitamins are superior to synthetic ones, that fertilized eggs are nutritionally superior to unfertilized eggs, that untreated grains are better than fumigated grains, and the like.

One thing that most organically grown food products seem to have in common is that they cost more than conventionally grown foods. But in many cases consumers are **misled** if they believe organic foods can maintain health and provide better nutritional quality than conventionally grown foods. So there is real cause for concern if consumers, particularly those with limited incomes, distrust the regular food supply and buy only expensive organic foods instead.

1. The word "**Advocates**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
A. Proponents B. Merchants C. Inspectors D. Consumers
2. In the last sentence of paragraph 1, the word "**others**" refers to _____.
A. advantages B. advocates C. organic foods D. products
3. The "**welcome development**" mentioned in paragraph 2 is an increase in _____.
A. interest in food safety and nutrition among North Americans
B. the nutritional quality of the typical North American diet
C. the amount of healthy food grown in North America
D. the number of consumers in North America
4. According to the first paragraph, which of the following is true about the term "organic foods"?
A. It is accepted by most nutritionists.
B. It has been used only in recent years.
C. It has no fixed meaning.
D. It is seldom used by consumers.
5. The word "**unsubstantiated**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. unbelievable B. uncontested C. unpopular D. unverified
6. The word "**misled**" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. given false information B. given wrong idea
C. deliberately misunderstood D. led to the wrong place
7. The author implies that there is cause for concern if consumers with limited incomes buy organic foods instead of conventionally 'grown foods because _____.
A. organic foods can be more expensive but are often no better than conventionally grown foods
B. many organic foods are actually less nutritious than similar conventionally grown foods

- C. conventionally grown foods are more readily available than organic foods
 D. too many farmers will stop using conventional methods to grow food crops
8. According to the last paragraph, consumers who believe that organic foods are better than conventionally grown foods are often _____.
 A. careless B. mistaken C. thrifty D. wealthy
9. What is the author's attitude toward the claims made by advocates of health foods?
 A. Very enthusiastic. B. Somewhat favorable.
 C. Neutral. D. Skeptical.
10. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
 A. Consumers are more and more concerned about the safety of foods.
 B. Organically grown foods are the best food choice for most consumers.
 C. Organically grown foods cost more than conventionally grown foods
 D. The quality of organically grown foods is not yet proved by scientists.

EXERCISE 50. Read the following passage and mark the letter A or B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

The ocean bottom - a region nearly 2.5 times greater than the total land area of the Earth - is a vast **frontier** that even today is largely unexplored and uncharted. Until about a century ago, the deep-ocean floor was completely **inaccessible**, hidden beneath waters averaging over 3,600 meters deep. Totally without light and subjected to intense pressures hundreds of times greater than at the Earth's surface, the deep-ocean bottom is a hostile environment to humans, in some ways as forbidding and remote as the void of **outer space**.

Although researchers have taken samples of deep-ocean rocks and sediments for over a century, the first detailed global investigation of the ocean bottom did not actually start until 1968, with the beginning of the National Science Foundation's Deep Sea Drilling Project (DSDP). Using techniques first developed for the offshore oil and gas industry, the DSDP's drill ship, the Glomar Challenger, was able to maintain a steady position on the ocean's surface and drill in very deep waters, **extracting** samples of sediments and rock from the ocean floor.

The Glomar Challenger completed 96 voyages in a 15-year research program that ended in November 1983. During this time, the vessel logged 600,000 kilometers and took almost 20,000 core samples of seabed sediments and rocks at 624 drilling sites around the world. The Glomar Challenger's core samples have allowed geologists to reconstruct what the planet looked like hundreds of millions of years ago and to calculate what it will probably look like millions of years in the future. Today, largely on the **strength** of evidence gathered during the Glomar Challenger's voyages nearly all earth scientists agree on the theories of plate tectonics and continental drift that explain many of the geological processes that shape the Earth.

The cores of sediment drilled by the Glomar Challenger have also yielded information critical to understanding the world's past climates. Deep-ocean sediments provide a climatic record stretching back hundreds of millions of years, because **they** are largely isolated from the mechanical erosion and the intense chemical and biological activity that rapidly destroy much land-based evidence of past climates. This

record has already provided insights into the patterns and causes of past climatic change - information that may be used to predict future climates.

1. The author refers to the ocean bottom as a "**frontier**" in paragraph 1 because it _____.
 - A. is not a popular area for scientific research
 - B. contains a wide variety of life forms
 - C. attracts courageous explorers
 - D. is an unknown territory
2. The word "**inaccessible**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. unrecognizable
 - B. unreachable
 - C. unusable
 - D. unsafe
3. The author mentions **outer space** in paragraph 1 because _____.
 - A. the Earth's climate millions of years ago was similar to conditions in outer space
 - B. it is similar to the ocean floor in being alien to the human environment
 - C. rock formations in outer space are similar to those found on the ocean floor
 - D. techniques used by scientists to explore outer space were similar to those used in ocean exploration
4. Which of the following is true of the Glomar Challenger?
 - A. It is a type of submarine.
 - B. It is an ongoing project.
 - C. It has gone on over 100 voyages.
 - D. It made its first DSDP voyage in 1968.
5. The word "**extracting**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. breaking
 - B. locating
 - C. removing.
 - D. analyzing
6. The Deep Sea Drilling Project was significant because it was _____.
 - A. an attempt to find new sources of oil and gas
 - B. the first extensive exploration of the ocean bottom
 - C. composed of geologists from all over the world
 - D. funded entirely by the gas and oil industry
7. The word "**strength**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. basis
 - B. purpose
 - C. discovery
 - D. endurance
8. The word "**they**" in the last paragraph refers to _____.
 - A. years
 - B. climates
 - C. sediments
 - D. cores
9. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as being a result of the Deep Sea Drilling Project?
 - A. Geologists were able to determine the Earth's appearance hundreds of millions of years ago.
 - B. Two geological theories became more widely accepted by scientists.
 - C. Information was revealed about the Earth's past climatic changes.
 - D. Geologists observed forms of marine life never before seen.
10. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
 - A. A large part of the ocean bottom has not yet been studied by humans.

- B. The first detailed global investigation of the ocean bottom didn't start in 1968.
- C. The Glomar Challenger was the man who captained a drill ship.
- D. Geologists have allowed Glomar Challenger to study core samples.

EXERCISE 51. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option for each of the blanks.

Many thousands of children have (1)_____ in their homes. As a result, some children died.

The most (2)_____ accidents are with fire and hot water. Small children often (3)_____ pots of boiling water on the stove. The pots fall over and the hot water falls on the children and (4)_____ them. Some children like to play with fire. They enjoy striking matches or throwing things on a fire to make it burn brightly. If a fire gets too big, it gets out of control. Then the house (5)_____ fire. It is very dangerous to play with matches. When a child strikes a match, the flame soon burns near his fingers. Then he (6)_____ the match on the floor. Many houses catch fire in this way.

Some kinds of clothing burn very (7)_____. Many children have been badly burned because they have stood too near a fire and their clothing has suddenly caught fire.

Although fire and hot water cause most accidents in their home, many children cut themselves with knives. Others get an electric shock.

Some children are made very ill from (8)_____ their parents' medicine. Many small children have to go to hospital every year because they (9)_____ a box of medicine was a box of sweets. There is only one good way to (10)_____ to it that accidents do not happen in the home. Do not touch anything that is dangerous.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. deaths | B. crashes | C. accidents | D. faints |
| 2. A. popular | B. casual | C. common | D. daily |
| 3. A. touch | B. reach | C. hold | D. approach |
| 4. A. fires | B. burns | C. singes | D. heats |
| 5. A. catches | B. sets | C. turns into | D. makes |
| 6. A. throws | B. disposes | C. puts | D. drops |
| 7. A. hardly | B. promptly | C. violently | D. easily |
| 8. A. taking | B. drinking | C. swallowing | D. eating |
| 9. A. believed | B. thought | C. considered | D. hoped |
| 10. A. see | B. look | C. watch | D. observe |

EXERCISE 52. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option for each of the blanks.

In his State of the Union address, President Bush (1)_____ for reforming and increasing CAFE (2)_____ for cars, and for further increasing light truck and SUV standards. CAFE, which is the Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) measured by the sales weighted in average (3)_____ economy, expressed in miles per gallon (mpg), of a (4)_____ fleet of passenger cars or light trucks with a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of 8,500 lbs. or less, manufactured for sale in the United States, for any given model year. Fuel economy is (5)_____ as the average mileage traveled by an automobile per gallon of gasoline (or equivalent amount of other fuel) (6)_____ as measured in accordance with the (7)_____ and evaluation protocol set forth by the

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). By (8)_____ on new technologies the President believes that the US can significantly (9)_____ fuel economy without impacting safety. The goal of the President's energy (10)_____ is to reduce fuel consumption by up to 8.5 billion gallons in 2017.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. claimed | B. called | C. asked | D. struggled |
| 2. A. standards | B. levels | C. measurements | D. grades |
| 3. A. oil | B. petrol | C. gas | D. fuel |
| 4. A. manufacturer's | B. distributor's | C. maker's | D. consumer's |
| 5. A. identified | B. defined | C. known | D. regarded |
| 6. A. used | B. burnt | C. consumed | D. absorbed |
| 7. A. testing | B. trying | C. experimenting | D. assessing |
| 8. A. depending | B. relying | C. basing | D. leaning |
| 9. A. increase | B. upgrade | C. higher | D. improve |
| 10. A. scheme | B. plan | C. project | D. schedule |

EXERCISE 53. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option for each of the blanks.

More than two hundred years ago, the term "*environmental pollution*" was quite strange to people. They lived healthily, drank (1)_____ water, and breathed fresh air. In those days, industry was not well-developed. Nowadays, the (2)_____ is quite different. The world today is faced with many (3)_____ threats. The most dangerous threat of all is war, and after the threat of war is (4)_____. People all over the world are worried about things that are happening to the environment. Actually it is man that is (5)_____ the surroundings with many kinds of wastes from the devices that make human lives more comfortable and convenient. Everybody knows that cars emit dangerous gases that cause poisonous (6)_____ and cancer, but no one wants to travel on foot or by bicycles. Manufacturers know that (7)_____ from factories make water and (8)_____ polluted, but they do not want to spend a lot of their money on (9) _____ the wastes safely. (10)_____ rubbish is bad for our health, but no one wants to spend time burying it. Is it worth talking a lot about pollution?

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. fresh | B. pure | C. clean | D. boiled |
| 2. A. situation | B. case | C. circumstance | D. occasion |
| 3. A. chief | B. significant | C. major | D. main |
| 4. A. contamination | B. pollution | C. dirtying | D. poisoning |
| 5. A. poisoning | B. destroying | C. dirtying | D. contaminating |
| 6. A. steam | B. vapor | C. air | D. moisture |
| 7. A. wastes | B. junks | C. garbage | D. litters |
| 8. A. land | B. ground | C. soil | D. earth |
| 9. A. solving | B. dealing | C. processing | D. treating |
| 10. A. Throwing | B. Scattering | C. Distributing | D. Pouring |

EXERCISE 54. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option for each of the blanks.

One of the great London hypes of the year is the film 'Snatch'; firstly, because it is the (1)_____ to the much-acclaimed 'Lock, Stock and Two Smoking Barrels', and

secondly because it is directed by Madonna's (2)_____ boyfriend. Despite the hype, the film lives up to expectation.

The plot is hard to follow, but centers around two (3)_____ gangsters who get involved in a diamond robbery. However, the characters are more important than the plot and some of them are (4)_____ memorable. Brad Pitt, in a performance worthy of an Oscar, (5)_____ an Irish boxer who speaks a language that sounds a little like English, but is completely (6)_____. Then there's the top boss, one of the meanest villains in the history of film, who feeds his enemies to his pigs. Last, but not least, the (7)_____ English footballer, Vinnie Jones, plays a hard man who nevertheless still manages to win our sympathy.

In many ways, 'Snatch' is like a Tarantino film. Strange camera angles, (8)_____ plot and violence with humour, it's rock and roll cinema at its best. (9)_____ violent but savagely funny, it's a film that is definitely worth seeing. It's a triumph of (10)_____ film-making, backed up by a great soundtrack and some great acting.

1. A. follow on B. follow-up C. follow through D. follow out
2. A. newest B. late C. latest D. nearest
3. A. detailed B. minor C. tiny D. petty
4. A. specially B. especially C. particularly D. properly
5. A. acts B. plays C. performs D. stars
6. A. misunderstood B. misunderstanding
C. incomprehensible D. incomprehensive
7. A. wise B. gifted C. extinguishing D. talented
8. A. wavy B. convoluted C. curly D. folded
9. A. Extremely B. Too C. Savagely D. Extravagantly
10. A. present B. current C. today D. contemporary

EXERCISE 55. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option for each of the blanks.

What is life like for today's students? As the university and college terms began, I talked to a few students about their (1)_____.

Sarah James is a second year (2)_____ student. "Money is a big problem," said Sarah. "I can eat quite cheaply at the university, but I spend quite a lot on transport. I also spend quite a lot on clothes, as I like to wear things that are (3)_____."

Colin Peters, who is studying engineering, (4)_____. "I don't spend anything on clothes," he said, "unless you count climbing (5)_____. I'm very keen on climbing, and you do need special (6)_____, some of which is very expensive. Luckily, my parents gave me money for my birthday in November. Not much of my money (7)_____ transport, because I have a bicycle."

Diana Bell is a first year (8)_____ student. "I make all my own clothes. This should save me money, but in fact, the materials are very expensive. I don't know how I would manage if I didn't sell some of the dresses and hats I make to the other students. Everything is expensive," she said. "That (9)_____ the rent, food, transport and heating for the flat in winter."

Jack is a science student in his final year. "What do I spend my money on? Well, not on clothes, and not a lot on going out in the evening. My (10)_____ is expensive, and I suppose I spend quite a lot on books."

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|--------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. life | B. lives | C. live | D. living |
| 2. A. biology | B. biological | C. biologist | D. biology's |
| 3. A. into fashion | B. for fashion | C. of fashion | D. in fashion |
| 4. A. denies | B. refuses | C. disapproves | D. disagrees |
| 5. A. sandals | B. boots | C. slippers | D. trainers |
| 6. A. tools | B. devices | C. equipment | D. instruments |
| 7. A. goes on | B. goes in | C. goes into | D. goes off |
| 8. A. fashion | B. fashion's | C. fashionable | D. fashion designer |
| 9. A. contains | B. includes | C. consists | D. comprises |
| 10. A. hire | B. employ | C. rent | D. subscribes |

EXERCISE 56. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option for each of the blanks.

Bill Gates is a very important person in the computer industry. He has been (1)_____ officer of Microsoft Corporation for years. He is also the richest person in the United States. How did he do it?

He learned a lot from his parents. While Bill was going to school, his father went to college, got a (2)_____, and became a successful lawyer. From this, Bill learned that you have to work hard if you want something. His mother was a very busy teacher, but she also (3)_____ going to parties. From this, he learned (4)_____ : If you want to work hard and play hard, you have to make a timetable.

When Bill was young, he spent a lot of time alone. While most of his friends were playing, Bill read all of the (5)_____ *Book Encyclopedia* and finished it when he was 8 years old.

Bill's childhood was not all work, however. He used to play a lot of sports - swimming, (6)_____ and tennis. He was very serious about sports. He loved winning and he hated (7)_____. When Bill got older, he spent more and more time working - and playing - on a computer.

Before he was 20, Bill (8)_____ the world's first computer language for the personal computer. Once when he was thinking about the future, he realized something important. He thought that every (9)_____ was going to have a computer, and every computer would need software - his software. He said, "I'm going to earn my first million dollars on (10)_____ by the time I am 25". And he did!

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|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. main manager | B. chief director | | |
| C. chief executive | D. major executive | | |
| 2. A. degree | B. certificate | C. bachelor | D. diploma |
| 3. A. fancied | B. enjoyed | C. adored | D. preferred |
| 4. A. something more | B. further thing | C. anything else | D. something else |
| 5. A. World | B. Worldwide | C. Worldly | D. World's |
| 6. A. water-skiing | B. skiing in water | C. water-ski | D. water skis |

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 7. A. losing | B. defeating | C. failing | D. throwing |
| 8. A. made | B. developed | C. turned out | D. manufactured |
| 9. A. home | B. house | C. household | D. housing |
| 10. A. files | B. software | C. applications | D. programmes |

EXERCISE 57. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option for each of the blanks.

Austin's luck finally ran out on day 92 when a cobra bit him on the arm. He had wanted to (1)_____ the world record for living in a glass cage with poisonous snakes. It was all part of a publicity (2)_____ to attract visitors to a snake and animal park in South Africa.

His (3)_____ had been no fewer than 36 deadly snakes. They included 20 cobras and most dangerous of all, six black mambas whose bite can kill in under a minute. He hadn't been able to (4)_____ for a moment as any movement which was made excited his "room-mates". He fed them on (5)_____ mice but had to make sure that he didn't touch them in case he was mistaken for food too!

By day 92 he had already been bitten twice, but on both (6)_____, by a miracle, no venom entered his (7)_____. One day he even fell on top of a black mamba. Fortunately for him, instead of (8)_____, the mamba shot across to the other side of the cage.

When he was bitten for the third time, Austin could have left the cage but decided to wait for the (9)_____ to arrive. Even though he was in terrible pain, he thought he might as well die trying to break the record. As it was, he managed to (10)_____ and spent a further two weeks in the cage to keep a new record of 107 days.

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|----------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. succeed | B. achieve | C. crash | D. break |
| 2. A. stunt | B. trick | C. advertisement | D. acting |
| 3. A. fellows | B. companions | C. mates | D. comrades |
| 4. A. entertain | B. recreate | C. amuse | D. relax |
| 5. A. live | B. living | C. alive | D. lively |
| 6. A. chances | B. circumstances | C. occasions | D. cases |
| 7. A. blood pressure | B. bloodstream | C. blood-vessels | D. blood line |
| 8. A. striking | B. hitting | C. stinging | D. beating |
| 9. A. antibiotic | B. antibody | C. antidote | D. antigen |
| 10. A. live | B. survive | C. exist | D. remain |

EXERCISE 58. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option for each of the blanks.

Meeting old school friends again can be a strange experience. Some have changed so much that you can hardly (1)_____ them: they speak with a different (2)_____, are interested in different things, and all you can do is make small (3)_____ and hope they'll go soon. Others, though you might have been out of (4)_____ with them for years, are just the same as they always were - it's (5)_____ if you last saw them yesterday. Before you know it, you're exchanging (6)_____ about your families and friends, and setting out the pieces for another (7)_____ of chess. A few change for the better. There's one person that I get (8)_____ with very well now, though we

weren't on speaking (9)_____ for our last two years at school. One day, we met at a party and made it, and (10)_____ engaged the same evening.

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|-------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. recognized | B. realized | C. identified | D. defined |
| 2. A. language | B. accent | C. way | D. tongue |
| 3. A. talk | B. speech | C. discussion | D. gossip |
| 4. A. sight | B. touch | C. should | D. feel |
| 5. A. just | B. like | C. so | D. as |
| 6. A. words | B. speech | C. talk | D. gossip |
| 7. A. competition | B. contest | C. game | D. match |
| 8. A. on | B. off | C. up | D. down |
| 9. A. relations | B. terms | C. situation | D. condition |
| 10. A. came | B. went | C. got | D. made |

EXERCISE 59. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option for each of the blanks.

It's 5.30 am, and while the rest of us are still snoring in our beds Susan Wates is putting on her (1)_____ and getting ready for her morning jog around the streets of East London. Two hours (2)_____ she's back home and while she's preparing breakfast for her family she's already looking forward to the evening and (3)_____ two hours of exercise.

Every day, (4)_____ the weather, she exercises for four hours. Once a week she also does an hour of running and weightlifting at the local health club. That's followed by a long swim. On Sundays - just for fun she goes for an extra ten - mile run or cycle ride. Susan doesn't smoke, drink, or eat meat, and she's every careful about her (5)_____. She very (6)_____ eats sweets, chocolate, or ice cream.

Just reading about Susan's (7)_____ schedule makes most people feel tired, so why does she do it ? 'Well, you probably won't believe it but I used to be a real couch potato -(8)_____ and unfit. I hated myself. Then one day I said to (9)_____, "You've got to get off your backside and do something with your life". So I went to a gym, and started training, and well, I just felt so great. I found that the more I (10)_____ the more energy I had.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. trainers | B. boots | C. sandals | D. slippers |
| 2. A. after | B. later | C. ago | D. before |
| 3. A. other | B. another | C. others | D. more |
| 4. A. whatever | B. however | C. whichever | D. whenever |
| 5. A. dishes | B. taste | C. food | D. diet |
| 6. A. rarely | B. never | C. often | D. frequently |
| 7. A. difficult | B. hard | C. gruelling | D. tiring |
| 8. A. underweight | B. overweight | C. slim | D. skinny |
| 9. A. myself | B. friend | C. yourself | D. parent |
| 10. A. ate | B. worked | C. practised | D. trained |

EXERCISE 60. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option for each of the blanks.

Major David Simons went up alone in a balloon until he was 100,000 feet above our earth with 90 percent of the earth's atmosphere below him. Had his plastic balloon (1) _____ he would have fallen about 19 miles. Had a valve stuck so that he could not let gas out of the balloon he could not have (2) _____ to earth.

At the (3) _____ of his climb, Major Simons could see all of Lake Michigan, the curve of the earth's (4) _____ and several thunderstorms raging below him. He watched the sun set in clear glory and the stars shine before it was dark.

Awakening from sleep, the major saw the sudden, brief brilliant green flash of the sunrise. It was high (5) _____, he thought, to return to earth as he floated down, he saw that he was settling into thunderstorms. He threw out some ballast and the balloon (6) _____ again. Later, seeing a big hole in the clouds, he let gas (7) _____ the balloon and started down (8) _____ more. But heat from the sun caused the balloon to (9) _____ again. This frightened the Major. He continued letting gas out of the balloon (10) _____ at last it began a steady descent. Nearly forty-three hours after he had started up, Major Simons landed in a South Dakota field.

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|-----|--------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. | A. burst | B. explode | C. break | D. crack |
| 2. | A. destroyed | B. returned | C. reached | D. gone |
| 3. | A. top | B. height | C. tip | D. length |
| 4. | A. land | B. circle | C. roundness | D. surface |
| 5. | A. minute | B. time | C. second | D. hour |
| 6. | A. climbed | B. raised | C. flew | D. aroused |
| 7. | A. in | B. for | C. out of | D. onto |
| 8. | A. much | B. a time | C. even | D. once |
| 9. | A. go | B. rise | C. fly | D. float |
| 10. | A. after | B. toward | C. until | D. since |

EXERCISE 61. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option for each of the blanks.

The bee is an insect that lives in almost every part of the world (1) _____ near the North and South Poles. There are 10,000 species of bees, but only honeybees make honey and wax (2) _____ man can use. Bees are the only insects that produce food eaten by man. We use the wax from the nests of bees in making (3) _____ products as candles and lipsticks. We use their honey in cooking and as a sweet spread on bread.

When bees fly from flower to flower, they help both man and the blossoms (4) _____ visit. Many fruits and vegetables would (5) _____ if bees did not help fertilize flowers. Bees gather nectar and pollen from flowers. They make honey from the nectar and use the honey and pollen as food.

Some people are afraid of bees because they sting. But bees do not sting unless they are frightened or hurt. (6) _____ most other insects, bees have three pairs of legs and four wings. A bee has a special stomach, called a honey stomach, (7) _____ it carries nectar to the nest.

Honeybees are (8) _____. They live and work together in large groups. They form a colony of thousands of bees. A single honeybee may live only a few weeks or

months, (9)_____ the colony may go on living for many years. One worker bee can do little by itself but the many thousands of workers in a colony, working as a group, can do many things. They fly into the fields and woods to gather food and water. They build their own home in a box, a tree or a beehive. They store honey and pollen and eat it in winter, (10)_____ squirrels eat the nuts they store. Honeybees even air-condition their hive to keep it warm or cool.

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|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. except | B. except for | C. apart from | D. in addition |
| 2. A. for | B. that | C. what | D. if |
| 3. A. so | B. such | C. these | D. those |
| 4. A. to | B. for | C. they | D. who |
| 5. A. die | B. die out | C. stop | D. cease |
| 6. A. Like | B. Alike | C. Liking | D. As |
| 7. A. which | B. in which | C. that | D. in that |
| 8. A. insects of society | | B. society insects | |
| C. sociable insects | | D. social insects | |
| 9. A. but | B. though | C. so that | D. so |
| 10. A. like | B. similar to | C. just | D. just as |

EXERCISE 62. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option for each of the blanks.

If you can roll a ball, you can play bowls. Everyone can play: young and old, men and women, the fit and the not so fit. It is the one outdoor game that (1)_____ is a sport for all. What other sport can grandparents play on equal terms with their grandchildren ? What other game is so simple that you could take it up today and be (2)_____ in the national championships tomorrow?

Simple? Perhaps that's not the (3)_____ word. There are bowls players in their thousands who will tell you that, although bowls is a game that anyone can (4)_____ in five minutes, it takes a lifetime to master it. They are the people who have developed a passionate interest in the game. (5)_____ for outsiders, bowls is another world, and a strange and puzzling one. They see a bowls game in (6)_____ and wonder what is going on.

What the players are trying to do is easy to explain. Their (7)_____ is to roll their bowls, called woods, as near as possible to the little white ball, called the jack. If one of your bowls finishes nearer to the jack than your (8)_____ you score one point and he or she scores nothing. If you have the two nearest, you score two, and (9)_____. The skill involved in rolling a bowl that weighs around 2 kilos across about 40 metres so that it stops only a very short (10)_____ from the target is just as impressive as the skills required in other sports.

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|-------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. exactly | B. really | C. precisely | D. accurately |
| 2. A. competing | B. entering | C. getting | D. going |
| 3. A. right | B. suitable | C. genuine | D. just |
| 4. A. catch on | B. see through | C. find out | D. pick up |
| 5. A. Besides | B. Unlike | C. However | D. Although |
| 6. A. performance | B. movement | C. practice | D. action |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 7. A. point | B. attempt | C. scheme | D. aim |
| 8. A. competitor's | B. opponent's | C. contestant's | D. opposer's |
| 9. A. further | B. so on | C. moreover | D. as follows |
| 10. A. distance | B. extent | C. range | D. length |

EXERCISE 63. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option for each of the blanks.

An accident between a car and a horse-drawn carriage turned on a green light in the mind of one witness to it. Why not, thought Garrett A Morgan, design a signal that would (1)_____ the movement of road traffic? As a result, in February 1927 Morgan produced the world's first automatic electric traffic signal.

His invention (2)_____ of a pole with two arms that turned round to indicate when traffic should move. The words "stop" and "go" were on different sides of the arms, which automatically turned and (3)_____ the right line of traffic when necessary.

Morgan, who had been (4)_____ about road safety because of the increasing number of cars coming on to the roads at the (5)_____, sold his invention to the General Electric Company for \$40,000.

Morgan was born in Kentucky in 1877 and (6)_____ an elementary education. In 1905 he began a job (7)_____ sewing machines and in 1907 he opened his own shop for this. He (8)_____ on to start a company selling hair treatments and after he invented the "safety hood", which (9)_____ firemen from gas and smoke and won a prize at a 1914 exhibition.

Morgan died in 1963, just months after being (10)_____ by the US government with an award for inventing the first automatic traffic signal.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. direct | B. train | C. master | D. rule |
| 2. A. composed | B. combined | C. constructed | D. consisted |
| 3. A. aimed | B. opposed | C. viewed | D. faced |
| 4. A. tense | B. restless | C. excited | D. concerned |
| 5. A. while | B. period | C. time | D. age |
| 6. A. received | B. attained | C. gathered | D. took |
| 7. A. remedying | B. mending | C. revising | D. correcting |
| 8. A. took | B. went | C. kept | D. got |
| 9. A. covered | B. prevented | C. saved | D. protected |
| 10. A. respected | B. honoured | C. approved | D. valued |

EXERCISE 64. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option for each of the blanks.

Ask most people for their list of Top Ten fears, and you'll be sure to find (1)_____ burgled fairly high on the list. An informal survey I carried out among friends at a party last week revealed that eight of them had had their homes (2)_____ into more than twice, and two had been burgled five times. To put the record straight, (3)_____ of my friends owns valuable paintings or a sideboard full of family silverware. Three of them are students, in fact. The most typical burglary, it seems, involves the

(4)_____ of easily transportable items - the television, the video, even food from the freezer. This may have something to do with the fact that the average burglar is in his (or her) late teens, and probably wouldn't know (5)_____ to do with a Picasso, whereas selling a Walkman or a vacuum cleaner is a much easier (6)_____. They are perhaps not so much professional criminals, as hard-up young people who need a few pounds and some excitement. (7)_____ that this makes having your house turned upside down and your favourite things stolen any easier to (8)_____. In most cases, the police have no luck recovering any of the stolen goods. Unless there is any definite (9)_____, they are probably unable to do anything at all. And alarms or special locks don't seem to help, either. The only advice my friends could (10)_____ was '*Never live on the ground floor*' and '*Keep two or three very fierce dogs*', which reminded me of a case I read about, where the burglars' loot included the family's pet poodle.

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|---------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. been | B. having | C. being | D. out |
| 2. A. robbed | B. broken | C. taken | D. entered |
| 3. A. none | B. some | C. all | D. few |
| 4. A. carrying | B. robbing | C. example | D. theft |
| 5. A. where | B. how | C. what | D. whatever |
| 6. A. matter | B. price | C. event | D. one |
| 7. A. Given | B. So | C. Not | D. Despite |
| 8. A. believe | B. accept | C. do | D. attempt |
| 9. A. case | B. burglary | C. investigation | D. evidence |
| 10. A. come up with | B. get by with | C. bring up with | D. put in with |

EXERCISE 65. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option for each of the blanks.

If cartoons are anything to go by, then the attitude of the British towards the family, and of British men towards the (1)_____ sex, has not changed much recently, despite attempts to shame people into admitting their prejudices. The mother-in-law, frequently of horrific (2)_____, and usually either about to visit, or being somehow driven from the house, is still a favourite butt of this kind of (3)_____. Marriage itself has been reduced to the skinny male, dominated by a massive female who habitually lies in (4)_____. with the rolling pin behind the door for the return of her drunken spouse. Children are rarely shown other than as screaming infants, or else as ill-favoured urchins who spend all their time being objectionable or asking for money. The old are simply (5)_____ as comic characters. The problem is, how do such cartoons relate to the way people truly see each other? Does a joke always (6)_____ some grain of truth, however much we may dislike to admit it? In other words, is life really a series of mother-in-law jokes? Or do jokes have a life of their own, with a (7)_____ of stereotypes we can recognise, (8)_____ the Englishman with his umbrella and bowler hat, or the Frenchman with his striped jumper and beret? According to this (9)_____ of thinking, we laugh at the stereotype, although we know really that it does not represent real life. Personally, I feel that many of these cartoon prejudices have outlived their usefulness, if they ever had (10)_____. They may give us a chance to laugh at situations we know we should not be laughing at, but it seems more likely. that they strengthen our prejudices.

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|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. other | B. problematic | C. opposite | D. taboo |
| 2. A. sight | B. view | C. appearance | D. dress |
| 3. A. person | B. type | C. category | D. humour |
| 4. A. bed | B. wait | C. the way | D. the end |
| 5. A. seen | B. such | C. enough | D. notorious |
| 6. A. suppose | B. achieve | C. imply | D. contain |
| 7. A. one | B. set | C. life | D. base |
| 8. A. as | B. example | C. like | D. take |
| 9. A. way | B. in spite | C. approach | D. subject |
| 10. A. this | B. one | C. any | D. been |

EXERCISE 66. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option for each of the blanks.

In Part Three the FCE Speaking, you work together with a partner. You need to do a (1)_____ task which usually lasts about 3 minutes. One possible task is problem (2)_____ which means you have to look at some visual information and then (3)_____ the problem with your partner. You may be shown photos, drawings, diagrams, maps, plans, advertisements or computer graphics and it is (4)_____ that you study them carefully. If necessary, check you know exactly what to do by (5)_____ asking the examiner to repeat the instructions or make them clearer.

While you are doing the task, the examiner will probably say very (6)_____ and you should ask your partner questions and make (7)_____ if he or she is not saying much. If either of you have any real difficulties the examiner may decide to step in and (8)_____. Normally, however, you will find plenty to say, which helps the (9)_____ to give you a fair mark. This mark depends on your success in doing the task by competing with your partner, which includes taking (10)_____ in giving opinions and replying appropriately, although in the end it may be possible to "agree to object."

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|-----------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. A. single | B. lonely | C. unique | D. one |
| 2. A. solving | B. working | C. making | D. finding |
| 3. A. argue | B. discuss | C. talk | D. have |
| 4. A. essential | B. needed | C. helpful | D. successful |
| 5. A. formally | B. officially | C. politely | D. sincerely |
| 6. A. little | B. much | C. few | D. many |
| 7. A. ideas | B. statements | C. speeches | D. suggestions |
| 8. A. complain | B. help | C. suggest | D. fail |
| 9. A. judge | B. referee | C. assessor | D. observer |
| 10. A. change | B. sides | C. turns | D. sentences |

EXERCISE 67. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option for each of the blanks.

There are 4,000 in London's Museum of Childhood, but it is not essential to be a child to enjoy it. Most of the older toys were (1)_____ to be played with adults.

All the toys (2)_____ in a beautiful glass-topped building in the East End of London - but it wasn't built for them. It was opened in 1872 and displayed art,

shoe-making and furniture (3)____. It wasn't until 1974, when the children's section had grown enormously, that the (4)_____ building was officially devoted to the history of childhood.

Once upon a time every toy was home -made, although by the late 1700s a huge toy industry had (5)____. Many home - made toys were made of metal and wood and a few of these have (6)_____ well enough for the museum to display. It even has one of the oldest dolls' houses still (7)_____, made in 1673. There's something for everyone, including the 18th century toy theatre and the miniature Chinese gardens, (8)_____ tiny animals. Whichever is your favourite, each exhibit enables you to catch a glimpse of the people and world it was made for.

The 35 or (9)_____ workers at the museum take great care to make sure that all the exhibits are preserved in good working order. And (10)_____ the 500 new toys that move in every year from all over the world - nobody has ever heard a single one complaining.

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | A. aimed | B. proposed | C. directed | D. meant |
| 2 | A. live | B. settle | C. situate | D. inhabit |
| 3 | A. gatherings | B. collections | C. groups | D. assemblies |
| 4 | A. total | B. overall | C. thorough | D. whole |
| 5 | A. developed | B. created | C. introduced | D. installed |
| 6 | A. maintained | B. continued | C. lasted | D. remained |
| 7 | A. being | B. in reality | C. in existence | D. occurring |
| 8 | A. containing | B. stocking | C. consisting | D. enclosing |
| 9 | A. beyond | B. so | C. plus | D. further |
| 10 | A. connected | B. on | C. as for | D. about |

EXERCISE 68. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

It may seem unlikely that monkeys or cats would be able to hear the subtleties in human speech. After all, creatures (1)_____ than humans neither speak human languages nor comprehend most of them. However, scientists who study hearing have found that the auditory (2)_____ of animals and humans respond to speech sounds in remarkably similar ways.

Scientists see hearing in humans and higher animals (3)_____ an act of computer-like processing in which a sound enters the ear and is (4)_____ down into components. These are transported in some coded (5)_____ through the nervous system to the brain, where they are put back together and interpreted.

Scientists believe that, in large part, how speech is processed is (6)_____ on its acoustical properties. Research with animals shows that they can (7)_____ among subtle nuances in speech. For example, our ears readily distinguish two similar (8)_____ sounds, "ba" and "da" on the basis of differing pitch changes that occur in the first one-twentieth of a second of sound. During the 1970's, William Stebbins conducted (9)_____ using monkeys at the University of Michigan Hearing Research Institute which showed that monkeys possess a similar (10)_____ to put similar sounds into distinct categories.

- | | | | | |
|----|------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1. | A. less | B. more | C. differ | D. other |
| 2. | A. ability | B. reaction | C. systems | D. hearing |

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 3. | A. have | B. by | C. as | D. are |
| 4. | A. broken | B. tracked | C. sent | D. put |
| 5. | A. form | B. digits | C. sound | D. area |
| 6. | A. based | B. depend | C. relied | D. relying |
| 7. | A. hear | B. discriminate | C. differ | D. communicate |
| 8. | A. wave | B. kinds | C. speech | D. different |
| 9. | A. survey | B. methods | C. experiments | D. by |
| 10. | A. ability | B. property | C. language | D. hearing |

EXERCISE 69. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

Interest in undiscovered human-like creatures continues to be widespread. Everyone has (1)_____ of the Yeti, and its North American 'cousin' Bigfoot, but since the last century there have been (2)_____ of the existence in Australia of another, less famous creature - the Yahoo. In 1912, a Sydney newspaper (3)_____ an account by Charles Harper of a strange, large animal he observed by the light of his campfire: 'Its body, legs, and arms were covered with long, brownish-red hair, but what (4)_____ me as most extraordinary was its shape, which was human in some ways, yet at the same time very different. The body was enormous, (5)_____ great strength. The arms were extremely long and very muscular'.

Harper continued: 'All this observation (6)_____ a few minutes while the creature stood there, as if frightened by the firelight. After a few growls, and beating his breast, he (7)_____, the first few metres upright, then on all four limbs through the low bushes. Nothing (8)_____ persuade my companions to continue the trip, a fact at which I must admit I was rather pleased.'

What could Harper and his companions (9)_____ have seen? Such a creature was mentioned in south-eastern Australia in the 1800s, but no specimen was ever obtained for scientific (10)_____, and all we are left with today is an historical puzzle.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. | A. understood | B. known | C. heard | D. noticed |
| 2. | A. statements | B. reports | C. arguments | D. proofs |
| 3. | A. delivered | B. typed | C. declared | D. printed |
| 4. | A. marked | B. struck | C. touched | D. knocked |
| 5. | A. announcing | B. pointing | C. indicating | D. describing |
| 6. | A. lasted | B. covered | C. involved | D. engaged |
| 7. | A. set back | B. set up | C. set in | D. set off |
| 8. | A. should | B. must | C. might | D. would |
| 9. | A. probably | B. likely | C. possibly | D. doubtless |
| 10. | A. designs | B. arrangements | C. plans | D. purposes |

EXERCISE 70. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

The telephone was invented in 1876 by Alexander Graham Bell, a Scotsman who became a US citizen. The word 'telephone' had been (1)_____ existence since the 1830s and had been applied to a number of inventions designed to produce sound.

Bell had become interested in the possibility of long-distance speech (2)_____ his work with the deaf. He was twenty-eight and his assistant, Thomas Watson, was

(3)_____ twenty-one when they achieved their great success on 10th March 1876. Despite their long and close association, Bell's first communication by telephone was not 'Tom, come here, I want you', (4)_____ 'Mr Watson, come here, I want you'.

(5)_____ with excitement, Bell and Watson demonstrated their invention to a US telegram company. The company wrote to Bell, (6)_____ that his invention was interesting. However, after (7)_____ it careful consideration, they had come to the conclusion that it had 'no future'. Fortunately for Bell, others could see the possibilities. (8)_____ four years of its invention, the US had 60,000 telephones. In the next twenty years that figure increased to over 6 million.

Today, ninety-three per cent of US homes have a phone, a (9)_____ of phone ownership no other nation comes near to equalling. Each US household makes or receives (10)_____ average 3,516 calls per year, and astonishing statistic.

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. | A. in | B. with | C. to | D. out |
| 2. | A. through | B. as | C. because | D. along |
| 3. | A. quite | B. just | C. simply | D. lately |
| 4. | A. but | B. otherwise | C. instead | D. although |
| 5. | A. Whole | B. Deep | C. Entire | D. Filled |
| 6. | A. saying | B. informing | C. describing | D. referring |
| 7. | A. regarding | B. giving | C. taking | D. bearing |
| 8. | A. Under | B. From | C. Within | D. About |
| 9. | A. grade | B. height | C. level | D. rank |
| 10. | A. on | B. by | C. at | D. for |

EXERCISE 71. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

English has without a (1)_____ become the second language of Europe and the world. European countries which have most (2)_____ assimilated English into daily life are England's neighbours in Northern Europe: Ireland, the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, and the (3)_____ of Scandinavia.

The situation is so (4)_____ that any visitor to the Netherlands will soon be (5)_____ of the pressure of English on daily life: television, radio and print (6)_____ it into every home and the schoolyard (7)_____ of children; advertisers use it to (8)_____ up their message, journalists take refuge in it when their home-bred skills (9)_____ them. Increasingly one hears the (10)_____ that the Dutch will give way to English as the national tongue within two or three generations.

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. | A. question | B. doubt | C. problem | D. thought |
| 2. | A. successfully | B. victoriously | C. actively | D. lucratively |
| 3. | A. rest | B. additional | C. remaining | D. extra |
| 4. | A. plain | B. open | C. blatant | D. marked |
| 5. | A. ignorant | B. aware | C. oblivious | D. acquainted |
| 6. | A. guide | B. bring | C. shift | D. lead |
| 7. | A. conversation | B. speech | C. consultation | D. dialogue |
| 8. | A. encourage | B. energize | C. lift | D. pep |

9. A. succeed B. fall C. fail D. fizzle
 10. A. feeling B. posture C. judgement D. view

EXERCISE 72. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option for each of the blanks.

In the future, machines will take the place of many bank tellers. A new (1)____, electronic funds transfer (EFT) allows the bank or the (2)____ to move money from one account to another. For example, a worker (3)____ her monthly paycheck, her salary. Her employer, the company that she works for, can (4)____ her salary into her checking account (5)____. She doesn't have to go to the bank. Her bank can also pay her monthly (6)____ : the telephone, the water, the gas, and the electricity It will also be possible for her to pay for food at the supermarket by EFT. The supermarket will automatically (7)____ money from her account at the bank to pay for food that she (8)____. Some employers already deposit their (9)____ checks in the bank directly. Maybe, in the future, people will not (10)____ money, and machines will pay for everything.

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|------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. form | B. category | C. workload | D. system |
| 2. A. customer | B. buyer | C. client | D. guest |
| 3. A. obtains | B. addresses | C. receives | D. accepts |
| 4. A. take | B. deposit | C. give | D. distribute |
| 5. A. openly | B. directly | C. frankly | D. straight |
| 6. A. receipts | B. bills | C. papers | D. checks |
| 7. A. be drawn | B. draw | C. overdraw | D. withdraw |
| 8. A. exchanges | B. purchases | C. gets | D. buys |
| 9. A. employees' | B. directors' | C. managers' | D. workers' |
| 10. A. carry | B. bring | C. take | D. have |

EXERCISE 73. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option for each of the blanks.

El Nino, the weather phenomenon that can unleash devastating floods and droughts, is (1)____ to return this spring, but how harmful it (2)____ be is unclear, US government weather forecasters said on Thursday.

Forecasters at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (3)____ the prediction based on readings of warmer water in the Pacific Ocean. The last El Nino episode in 1997-98, considered (4)____ severe, was (5)____ for scorching droughts in Australia, the Philippines and Indonesia and floods in Peru and Ecuador.

At this point, it is too early to predict if this El Nino might (6)____ along the same lines as the 1997-98 episode, or be weaker," said Vernon Kousky, a (7)____ specialist with the federal agency.

El Nino, meaning "boy child" in Spanish, is an abnormal (8)____ of waters in the Eastern Pacific Ocean that usually happens once every two or seven years. First reported by Latin American fisherman, the anomaly was named after the Christ child because it was usually seen (9)____ Christmas. El Nino can have a major impact on wind and rainfall patterns around the world causing storms, droughts and crop (10)____.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. possibly | B. likely | C. surely | D. easily |
| 2. A. might | B. must | C. should | D. ought |
| 3. A. took | B. did | C. got | D. made |
| 4. A. extremely | B. approximately | C. seriously | D. fairly |
| 5. A. thought | B. regarded | C. blamed | D. taken |
| 6. A. progress | B. develop | C. grow | D. bring |
| 7. A. climate | B. weather | C. atmosphere | D. meteorology |
| 8. A. warmth | B. heat | C. heating | D. warming |
| 9. A. around | B. about | C. in | D. on |
| 10. A. fails | B. failures | C. decreases | D. falls |

EXERCISE 74. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase for each of the blanks.

If you're interested in astrology, Dr. Angela Turner's latest book Love Stars is well (1)_____ reading. The author is also a professional psychologist and she (2)_____ use of her scientific knowledge to explain which sort of personality types are best (3)_____ to each other. She (4)_____ the different star signs, gives a detailed (5)_____ analysis of each one, and then explains which signs (6)_____ together. The book is clearly laid out and easy to read, and as a (7)_____ rule, she has made it as easy as (8)_____ to find what you're looking for. It is very well-written, and would make a(n) (9)_____ gift for anyone who (10)_____ in the power of the stars.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. worth | B. value | C. use | D. point |
| 2. A. makes | B. brings | C. takes | D. puts |
| 3. A. matched | B. fitted | C. equaled | D. suited |
| 4. A. looks over | B. looks after | C. looks into | D. looks on |
| 5. A. person | B. character | C. human | D. nature |
| 6. A. come | B. stay | C. go | D. leave |
| 7. A. typical | B. common | C. normal | D. general |
| 8. A. likely | B. possible | C. probable | D. imaginable |
| 9. A. accurate | B. exact | C. ideal | D. precise |
| 10. A. realizes | B. understands | C. thinks | D. believes |

EXERCISE 75. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

We send our children to school to prepare them (1)_____ the time when they will be big and will have to work for themselves. They learn their own language (2)_____ they will be able to tell others clearly what they want and what they know and understand what others (3)_____ them. They learn foreign languages in order to be able to (4)_____ from what people in other countries written and said, and to make people from other countries understand what they themselves mean. They learn arithmetic to (5)_____ and to count things in their daily life, geography to know something about the world around them and history to know something about the (6)_____ beings they meet every day. Nearly everything that they study at school has some practical use in their life and work. But is that the only (7)_____ why they go to

school? No. There is more in education than just learn facts. We go to school above all to learn how to learn so that when we leave school we can (8)_____ to learn. A man who really know how to learn will always be (9)_____, because whenever he has to do something new which he has never had to do before, he will (10)_____ teach himself how to do it in the best way.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. for | B. with | C. about | D. on |
| 2. A. in order | B. so | C. so that | D. and |
| 3. A. say | B. tell | C. speak | D. talk |
| 4. A. gain | B. profit | C. earn | D. benefit |
| 5. A. measure | B. interpret | C. translate | D. number |
| 6. A. man | B. mankind | C. people | D. human |
| 7. A. cause | B. reason | C. evidence | D. belief |
| 8. A. repeat | B. manage | C. continue | D. reach |
| 9. A. capable | B. successful | C. victorious | D. courageous |
| 10. A. hardly | B. fastly | C. closely | D. rapidly |

EXERCISE 76. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option for each of the blanks.

It is a characteristic of human nature that people like to get together and have (1)_____, and people living during America's frontier days were no exception. (2)_____, because life was hard and the necessities of day-to-day living took up their time, it was common for recreation to be combined (3)_____ activities necessary for survival.

One example of such a form of recreation was logrolling. Many frontier areas (4)_____ heavily wooded, and in order to settle an area it was necessary to remove the trees. A settler could cut down the trees (5)_____, but help was needed to move the cut trees. After a settler had cut a bunch of trees, he would then (6)_____ his neighbors over for a logrolling.

A logrolling was a community event (7)_____ families got together for a combination of work and fun. The women would bring food and have a much needed and infrequent (8)_____ to relax and chat with friends, the children would play together exuberantly, and the men (9)_____ hold lively competitions that involved rolling logs from place to place as quickly as possible. This was a day of fun for everyone involved, but at its (10)_____ was the need to clear the land.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. enjoy | B. fun | C. excitement | D. happy |
| 2. A. So | B. Therefore | C. Yet | D. However |
| 3. A. with | B. for | C. at | D. of |
| 4. A. have | B. are | C. were | D. had |
| 5. A. lonely | B. alone | C. single | D. solely |
| 6. A. offer | B. advise | C. suggest | D. invite |
| 7. A. when | B. where | C. for which | D. so |
| 8. A. opportunity | B. change | C. fortune | D. possibility |
| 9. A. ought | B. might | C. would | D. used |
| 10. A. statement | B. foundation | C. existence | D. development |

EXERCISE 77. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

In a modern dairy, the milking of cows is carried (1)_____ by machines. Cows are usually milked twice a day by a milking machine. The warm milk from the cows is collected in a large vat (2)_____ it is cooled. The milk is then taken to another part of the (3)_____ for processing.

Fresh milk is converted to pasteurized milk and cream in the processing (4)_____ of the dairy. A number of machines are used to process the milk. Three of the most important machines used to (5)_____ milk are the separator, the pasteurizer and the homogenizer.

The separator removes the cream from the milk. Milk without cream is known (6)_____ skimmed milk. Skimmed milk is drunk by people who want to reduce the fat (7)_____ in their diet. The pasteurizer serves to heat the milk to a certain (8)_____ so as to destroy any bacteria that it may contain. It is not safe to drink milk that has not been pasteurized. Cream and milk (9)_____ blended in homogenizer to produce full-cream milk. The milk is then cooled and bottled. The bottles are (10)_____ in a cool place before they are delivered to shops and homes.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. | A. from | B. at | C. out | D. by |
| 2. | A. where | B. which | C. that | D. when |
| 3. | A. milk | B. dairy | C. cream | D. product |
| 4. | A. position | B. phrase | C. era | D. section |
| 5. | A. process | B. produce | C. create | D. mix |
| 6. | A. like | B. under | C. as | D. with |
| 7. | A. food | B. meal | C. consumption | D. content |
| 8. | A. atmosphere | B. temperature | C. level | D. scale |
| 9. | A. are | B. have | C. will | D. could |
| 10. | A. purchased | B. stored | C. forced | D. turned |

EXERCISE 78. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase for each of the blanks.

Meetings which take up too much of managers' time are being (1)_____ for inefficiency and lost revenue, according to a report from the Institute of Managerial Affairs. The report (2)_____ that a lot of meetings which take place in the business world are a waste of time: the (3)_____ made in them could be arrived at by (4)_____ means, or the manager's presence delegated, with a capable deputy standing in (5)_____ the manager. But it seems this message has not sunk in yet, for the number of hours (6)_____ to meetings continues to increase annually, in most countries of the world. In-house meetings are bad enough, (7)_____ some companies insist on lavish affairs in hotels or restaurants, running up (8)_____ bills in the process. With delicious irony, one leading finance company has set up a committee to (9)_____ the new scourge of unnecessary meetings. The number of weekly meetings for the committee has just been stepped (10)_____ from two to three!

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. | A. blamed | B. accused | C. sentenced | D. punished |
| 2. | A. combines | B. separates | C. concludes | D. adds |

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| 3. | A. suggestions | B. decisions | C. orders | D. opinions |
| 4. | A. another | B. other | C. others | D. another's |
| 5. | A. at | B. by | C. for | D. on |
| 6. | A. led | B. satisfied | C. offered | D. devoted |
| 7. | A. but | B. and | C. so | D. though |
| 8. | A. large | B. wide | C. huge | D. deep |
| 9. | A. search | B. look up | C. find for | D. investigate |
| 10. | A. with | B. at | C. up | D. for |

EXERCISE 79. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option for each of the blanks.

From the moment they leave the security of their accustomed environment, travellers are at risk. (1)_____ arise not just from strange diseases they meet on their travels but from other factors too: seemingly uninspiring home (2)_____ such as safe water supplies, sanitation and public hygiene controls, legal safety standards for motor vehicles and road (3)_____, are easily taken for granted, but simply do not exist in many countries. Environmental factors such as arduous conditions, (4)_____ climate, and high altitude may constitute a danger; and so may travellers' own behaviour, free from the restraints of the daily routine, and determined to have a good time with scant (5)_____ for the consequences.

When illness or injury occur abroad, travellers are again at a disadvantage — from (6)_____ to communicate with a doctor on account of language or cultural difficulties, or being unable to find a doctor owing to (7)_____ of the local medical system. There may be a complete absence of skilled medical care, or of medical facilities of a (8)_____ acceptable to travellers from technologically sophisticated countries.

When symptoms of an illness (9)_____ abroad do not appear until after return home a final hazard becomes apparent: the symptoms may be unfamiliar, may pass (10)_____, and the correct diagnosis may not be considered until it is too late.

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|-----|-----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. | A. Questions | B. Changes | C. Hazards | D. Complications |
| 2. | A. comforts | B. helps | C. cares | D. aids |
| 3. | A. correction | B. maintenance | C. improvement | D. quality |
| 4. | A. worsening | B. unusual | C. sudden | D. adverse |
| 5. | A. knowledge | B. awareness | C. regard | D. need |
| 6. | A. inability | B. difficulty | C. inflexibility | D. timidity |
| 7. | A. misuse | B. doubt | C. ignorance | D. disbelief |
| 8. | A. type | B. design | C. standard | D. degree |
| 9. | A. received | B. formed | C. gained | D. acquired |
| 10. | A. unrecognized | B. unknown | | |
| | C. unforeseen | D. unearthed | | |

EXERCISE 80. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

The point at which physical decline with age begins adversely to affect a driver's capability has not yet been thoroughly studied. A survey of more than 3,000 road

accidents in Michigan (1)_____ drivers aged over 55 showed that in eight out of ten cases it was a driver over the age of 71 who had (2)_____ a collision by failing to yield, turning carelessly or changing lanes.

Older drivers are obviously more (3)_____ to injury in vehicle crashes, as well as being a potential higher (4)_____ through their own driving behaviour.

Reaction (5)_____ in an emergency involves many different physical factors such as the production of the nerve impulse, perception of the signal, (6)_____ of response and transmission to the muscles.

Some of these (7)_____ more than others with age, but the overall effect increases the time it takes to respond for more elderly drivers.

Part of the ageing process, however, does include the (8)_____ of experience, often in the subconscious, which triggers earlier danger warnings than in younger drivers who have not experienced similar situations.

This (9)_____ of judgement heightens the perception of risk and often leads older drivers to avoid a situation which might then (10)_____ them to the test.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. | A. reflecting | B. involving | C. excluding | D. asking |
| 2. | A. avoided | B. prevented | C. caused | D. activated |
| 3. | A. likely | B. susceptible | C. possible | D. common |
| 4. | A. degree | B. chance | C. factor | D. risk |
| 5. | A. period | B. time | C. process | D. system |
| 6. | A. choice | B. suggestion | C. section | D. preference |
| 7. | A. improve | B. deteriorate | C. reduce | D. increase |
| 8. | A. collection | B. addition | C. storage | D. summary |
| 9. | A. lack | B. maturity | C. absence | D. strength |
| 10. | A. fix | B. force | C. enable | D. put |

EXERCISE 81. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option for each of the blanks.

Clean air is important to good health. If the air contains impurities, they may be (1)_____ by our bodies and make us ill. We need clean air, but unfortunately air pollution is generally existing, especially in cities.

Our cities have many factories, (2)_____ we need to make food products, clothing and many other things. Every year these factories pour millions and millions of tons of smoke and soot (3)_____ the air. Power plants that burn coal add greatly to air pollution.

Things made in factories wear (4)_____ after a while and are thrown away as rubbish. This is often burnt. More smoke and soot. And then there are the cars made in factories. (5)_____ they are out on the street, the cars take in air and replace it with poison gasses. Again, more smoke and soot.

No area in the world is completely free (6)_____ air pollution. We must take steps to control it. Now, more and more people are (7)_____ the importance of clean air.

Schools are now teaching about the pollution problem. In industries they are beginning to help clean up. Scientists and inventors are trying to develop cleaner engines for cars and trains. Someday we (8)_____ drive cars that run by electricity. There is a new kind

of paper that will dissolve in water and (9)_____ to be burned. A new kind of glass bottle that will (10)_____ in sunlight and disappear is being developed in some countries.

Perhaps the day will come when people will be able to breathe clean air in cities.

1. A. digested B. absorbed C. sent D. taken in
2. A. which B. that C. where D. when
3. A. in B. into C. from D. onto
4. A. off B. away C. out D. on
5. A. While B. Although C. As D. Once
6. A. to B. in C. away D. of
7. A. realizing B. knowing C. recognizing D. seeing
8. A. must B. may C. should D. would
9. A. needn't B. doesn't need C. unnecessary D. optional
10. A. melt B. dissolve C. destroy D. rotten

EXERCISE 82. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

Scientists used to believe that our 24-hour cycle of sleeping and walking was governed entirely by external factors. The most notable of these, they thought, were the rising and (1)_____ of the sun. But they have now established that there is a daily rhythm to a (2)_____ range of biological functions — including temperature, digestion and mental (3)_____ - which are regulated internally by a special time-keeping mechanism within the brain.

The main function of this “body clock” is to anticipate and (4)_____ for external changes so that, for example, our body temperature start to rise around dawn, gearing us up for the day, and begin to (5)_____ in the early evening, winding us down for sleep.

Some people’s body clocks (6)_____ poorer time than others’, which can greatly disturb their lives and even (7)_____ their health. Insomnia, depression, fatigue, poor work performance and even accidents can all be (8)_____ or aggravated by inaccurate body clocks.

Equally severe problems can result from difficulties of (9)_____ to different time zones and working by night instead of by day. Shift workers are known to run a higher-than-average (10)_____ of having a number of health problems and the disruption of normal body rhythm is one possible explanation for this.

1. A. descending B. diving C. plunging D. setting
2. A. wide B. various C. far D. grand
3. A. operation B. activity C. process D. occupation
4. A. dispose B. scheme C. steady D. prepare
5. A. fall B. reduce C. lessen D. subtract
6. A. keep B. hold C. support D. preserve
7. A. risk B. spoil C. injure D. threaten
8. A. put B. formed C. caused D. made
9. A. altering B. adjusting C. fitting D. suiting
10. A. risk B. danger C. threat D. hazard

EXERCISE 83. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option for each of the blanks.

We know what happens when we don't have water — we die. We use water, other animals use it, plants use it ... but the world never (1)_____ it. Basically, the amount of water on, above and within the planet never changes.

Our use of it is part of an immense (2)_____, known simply enough as the water cycle. The cycle can happen (3)_____ water is one of the few substances that exists naturally, and at temperatures which people can tolerate, as a liquid, a gas and a solid.

We all know (4)_____ about the water cycle; it is part of our daily scene. Water (5)_____ from lakes and oceans and from the leaves of plants. From there it forms clouds which come back to earth as rain, ice or snow. That water soaks (6)_____ the ground or runs off. And the cycle continues with rivers running into the sea, plants transpiring and so on. Animals like us use it on the way through the cycle.

For millions of years, changes in the water cycle were slow, but now, with the (7)_____ increase in the number of people on earth and the development of technology, we are having a (8)_____ impact on the way the water cycle behaves and on the quality of the water itself.

Using water is fine, it's all (9)_____ of the cycle. But we have to remember we only borrow the water. We have a responsibility to return it to the environment (10)_____ good condition after we use it.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. | A. receives | B. misses | C. misplaces | D. loses |
| 2. | A. method | B. process | C. procedure | D. route |
| 3. | A. because | B. although | C. therefore | D. so |
| 4. | A. nothing | B. something | C. anything | D. everything |
| 5. | A. steams | B. evaporates | C. dissolves | D. disperses |
| 6. | A. into | B. within | C. from | D. to |
| 7. | A. quick | B. abrupt | C. rapid | D. hasty |
| 8. | A. strong | B. impressing | C. powerful | D. dramatic |
| 9. | A. one | B. piece | C. part | D. portion |
| 10. | A. on | B. with | C. in | D. for |

EXERCISE 84. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

I don't want to alarm you. There is still enough sand left in the world to satisfy most holidaymakers but in many parts of the world beaches are literally being (1)_____ away and have to be regularly replaced.

First much of the sand for beaches (2)_____ from cliffs which crumble away as they are pounded by the waves. To protect them, sea walls are often erected. With cliffs no (3)_____ crumbling, the beaches are robbed of the material which would normally feed them.

Beaches are also (4)_____ with sand and gravel by rivers which bring it down from the mountains and hills. In some places rivers are being dammed and (5)_____ built to retain water. They trap more of the sediment so the rivers (6)_____ less sand and gravel to the sea. This is happening in California, for example, and in Scotland. In

Egypt the (7)_____ of the Aswan Dam has trapped the Nile silt, so much less silt is being fed towards coastal areas. That has meant the delta is now eroding instead of (8)_____ as before.

Thirdly, to improve access to the beach many holiday resorts build a promenade along the sea front. Like some of the fortifications of cliff (9)_____, this usually has a flat vertical surface off which the waves (10)_____. This helps wash the sand away down the beach and most of it is lost.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. | A. thrown | B. rubbed | C. washed | D. cleaned |
| 2. | A. collects | B. forms | C. falls | D. comes |
| 3. | A. sooner | B. longer | C. further | D. later |
| 4. | A. presented | B. given | C. filled | D. supplied |
| 5. | A. reservoirs | B. canals | C. wells | D. locks |
| 6. | A. fetch | B. take | C. pull | D. push |
| 7. | A. designing | B. engineering | C. building | D. forming |
| 8. | A. growing | B. shrinking | C. swelling | D. reducing |
| 9. | A. tops | B. faces | C. features | D. hangings |
| 10. | A. bounce | B. jump | C. splash | D. ripple |

EXERCISE 85. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option for each of the blanks.

The role of the translator in enabling literature to pass beyond its natural frontiers is receiving growing recognition. In view of the general increase in this (1)_____, it is not surprising that many people with literary interests and a knowledge of languages should think of adopting translating as a full- or part-time (2)_____. Some advice may usefully be given to such would-be translator.

The first difficulty the beginner will (3)_____ is the unwillingness of publishers to entrust a translation to anyone who has not already (4)_____ a reputation for sound work. The least publishers will demand before commissioning a translation is a fairly lengthy (5)_____ of the applicant's work, even if unpublished. Perhaps the best way the would-be translator can begin is to select some book of the type which he or she feels competent and (6)_____ to translate, translate a substantial section of the book and then submit the book and the translation to a (7)_____ publisher. If he or she is extremely lucky, this may result in a commission to translate the book. More (8)_____, however, publishers will reject the book as such but if they are favourably (9)_____ by the translation, they may very possibly commission some other book of a (10)_____ nature which they already have in mind.

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. | A. field | B. category | C. ground | D. class |
| 2. | A. work | B. employment | C. occupation | D. line |
| 3. | A. encounter | B. involve | C. reveal | D. introduce |
| 4. | A. formed | B. set | C. founded | D. established |
| 5. | A. instance | B. case | C. specimen | D. model |
| 6. | A. eager | B. nervous | C. agitated | D. excited |
| 7. | A. fit | B. right | C. convenient | D. suitable |

8. A. surely B. probably C. certainly D. expectedly
9. A. impressed B. convinced C. affected D. taken
10. A. common B. same C. similar D. joint

EXERCISE 86. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option for each of the blanks.

May 7, 1840 was the birthday of one of the most famous Russian composers of the 19th century, Peter Illich Tchaikovsky. The son of a mining inspector, Tchaikovsky studied music as a child and later studied composition at the St. Petersburg Conservatory. His greatest period of productivity (1) _____ between 1876 and 1890, during (2) _____ time he enjoyed the patronage of Madame von Meck, a woman he never met, who gave him a living (3) _____ of about \$1,000 a year. Madame von Meck later terminated her friendship (4) _____ Tchaikovsky, as well as his living allowance, when she herself was (5) _____ financial difficulties. It was during the time of Madame von Meck's patronage, (6) _____, that Tchaikovsky created the music for which he is most famous, including the music for the ballets of *Swan Lake* and *The Sleeping Beauty*. Tchaikovsky's music, well-known for its (7) _____ melodic and sometimes melancholy passages, was one of the first that brought serious dramatic music (8) _____ dance. Before this, little attention had been (9) _____ to the music behind the dance. Tchaikovsky died on Nov. 6, 1893, ostensibly of cholera, though there are now some scholars who argue that he (10) _____ suicide.

1. A. occurred B. went C. passed D. happened
2. A. which B. that C. this D. his
3. A. salary B. stipend C. pay D. money
4. A. towards B. to C. with D. of
5. A. involving B. getting C. meeting D. facing
6. A. therefore B. however C. even though D. as a result
7. A. plentiful B. rich C. ample D. abundant
8. A. about B. with C. to D. for
9. A. given B. brought C. offered D. dedicated
10. A. made B. got C. conducted D. committed

EXERCISE 87. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option for each of the blanks.

Sociologists tell us that we are (1) _____ for a society of leisure. The trend is unmistakable. One hundred years ago, they (2) _____ out, a worker put in twelve or thirteen hours a day, six days a week, and week following week without an annual vacation. But over the years the (3) _____ has changed. Today the typical work week has five (4) _____ days, and workers enjoy about three weeks of (5) _____ vacation every year, with the result that today we spend less than half as much time (6) _____ the job as people did before.

In spite of this, today's workers may not feel that he has a great deal of (7) _____ time. This is because a lot of (8) _____ time is taken up with fulfilling family and social obligations. For example, he feels that he should spend some time with his children every day, and if a man does physical exercises to (9) _____ for any lack of physical activity in his job, that too cuts (10) _____ his free time.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. coming | B. heading | C. running | D. looking |
| 2. A. point | B. work | C. bring | D. calculate |
| 3. A. picture | B. image | C. photo | D. condition |
| 4. A. eight-hours | B. eight-hour | C. eight-hours' | D. eight-hour's |
| 5. A. paying | B. pay | C. paid | D. payless |
| 6. A. in | B. with | C. on | D. for |
| 7. A. empty | B. idle | C. occupied | D. leisure |
| 8. A. non-work | B. un-worked | C. workless | D. un-working |
| 9. A. make out | B. make up | C. fill in | D. fill out |
| 10. A. off | B. from | C. in | D. into |

EXERCISE 88. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option for each of the blanks.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was (1)_____ on 16 November 1945. For this specialized United Nations agency, it is not enough to build classrooms in devastated countries or to publish scientific (2)_____. *Education, Social and Natural Science, Culture and Communication* are the means to a far more ambitious goal: to build peace in the minds of men.

Today, UNESCO functions as a laboratory of ideas and a standard-setter to forge universal agreements on (3)_____ ethical issues. The Organization also serves as a clearinghouse — for the dissemination and sharing of information and knowledge — while helping Member States to build their human and institutional capacities in (4)_____ fields. In short, UNESCO promotes international co-operation among its Member States and Associate Members in the fields of education, science, culture and communication.

UNESCO is working to create the conditions for genuine dialogue based upon respect for (5)_____ values and the dignity of each civilization and culture. The world (6)_____ requires global visions of sustainable development based upon observance of human rights, mutual respect and the alleviation of poverty, all of (7)_____ lie at the heart of UNESCO's mission and activities. UNESCO (8)_____ young men and women with its work worldwide. For the medium-term strategy 2008-2013, the Organization demonstrates and reinforces its commitment (9)_____ youth by taking targeted and sustained actions in all its spheres: in education, for example, through the Associated Schools Project network or Mondialogo project, in sciences by assisting young scientists in their research or through the specific Youth Visioning for Island Living project, in culture by (10)_____ to mutual understanding through the Young

Digital Creators project, in communication through Infoyouth international information and data exchange network on youth.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. found | B. founded | C. set | D. initiated |
| 2. A. breakthroughs | B. breakouts | C. break-ups | D. break-ins |
| 3. A. emerging | B. happening | C. rising | D. submerging |
| 4. A. variable | B. dissimilar | C. diverse | D. disparate |
| 5. A. share | B. to share | C. shared | D. sharing |
| 6. A. indirectly | B. immediately | C. rightly | D. urgently |
| 7. A. these | B. those | C. which | D. what |
| 8. A. associates | B. connects | C. links | D. contacts |
| 9. A. with | B. towards | C. in | D. on |
| 10. A. donating | B. devoting | C. giving | D. contributing |

ANSWER KEYS TO PART THREE: READING

EXERCISE 01.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. B | 4. A | 5. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|

EXERCISE 02.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. A | 3. A | 4. C | 5. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|

EXERCISE 03.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. D | 3. C | 4. C | 5. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|

EXERCISE 04.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. B | 4. A | 5. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|

EXERCISE 05.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. D | 4. A | 5. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

EXERCISE 06.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. A | 3. A | 4. C | 5. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|

EXERCISE 07.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. B | 3. C | 4. A | 5. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|

EXERCISE 08.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. D | 4. B | 5. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

EXERCISE 09.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. D | 4. D | 5. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

EXERCISE 10.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. C | 4. C | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

EXERCISE 11.

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. D

EXERCISE 12.

1. D 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. D

EXERCISE 13.

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. C

EXERCISE 14.

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D

EXERCISE 15.

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. A

EXERCISE 16.

1. D 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. B

EXERCISE 17.

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. B

EXERCISE 18.

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. D

EXERCISE 19.

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. A

EXERCISE 20.

1. C 2. A 3. A 4. D 5. B

EXERCISE 21.

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. A

EXERCISE 22.

1. D 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. C

EXERCISE 23.

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. B

EXERCISE 24.

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. B

EXERCISE 25.

1. C 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. D

EXERCISE 26.

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. B

EXERCISE 27.

1. A 2. B 3. D 4. D 5. C

EXERCISE 28.

1. B 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. C

EXERCISE 29.

1. B	2. C	3. A	4. C	5. D
------	------	------	------	------

EXERCISE 30.

1. D	2. A	3. B	4. C	5. D
------	------	------	------	------

EXERCISE 31.

1. A	2. D	3. C	4. B	5. B
6. A	7. C	8. A	9. C	10. B

EXERCISE 32.

1. D	2. B	3. A	4. C	5. C
6. A	7. C	8. D	9. A	10. D

EXERCISE 33.

1. B	2. B	3. C	4. A	5. C
6. B	7. C	8. A	9. B	10. C

EXERCISE 34.

1. B	2. C	3. A	4. A	5. B
6. D	7. A	8. D	9. C	10. B

EXERCISE 35.

1. C	2. C	3. A	4. A	5. D
6. B	7. B	8. C	9. A	10. D

EXERCISE 36.

1. C	2. B	3. B	4. C	5. D
6. B	7. A	8. D	9. D	10. A

EXERCISE 37.

1. C	2. D	3. D	4. A	5. C
6. C	7. A	8. C	9. D	10. A

EXERCISE 38.

1. B	2. B	3. C	4. D	5. C
6. D	7. A	8. A	9. B	10. D

EXERCISE 39.

1. A	2. B	3. C	4. D	5. C
6. A	7. C	8. B	9. A	10. D

EXERCISE 40.

1. C	2. B	3. C	4. D	5. B
6. A	7. D	8. D	9. C	10. A

EXERCISE 41.

1. B	2. C	3. D	4. D	5. A
6. C	7. B	8. B	9. B	10. A

EXERCISE 42.

1. D	2. B	3. C	4. D	5. B
6. A	7. A	8. B	9. C	10. A

EXERCISE 43.

1. B	2. A	3. C	4. B	5. A
6. C	7. D	8. D	9. D	10. C

EXERCISE 44.

1. D	2. B	3. C	4. C	5. B
6. D	7. B	8. A	9. D	10. C

EXERCISE 45.

1. A	2. D	3. B	4. A	5. C
6. C	7. A	8. B	9. D	10. A

EXERCISE 46.

1. C	2. C	3. D	4. A	5. A
6. B	7. B	8. C	9. B	10. D

EXERCISE 47.

1. B	2. B	3. C	4. C	5. A
6. A	7. A	8. D	9. B	10. D

EXERCISE 48.

1. D	2. B	3. A	4. A	5. B
6. C	7. D	8. A	9. D	10. A

EXERCISE 49.

1. A	2. D	3. A	4. C	5. D
6. C	7. A	8. B	9. D	10. B

EXERCISE 50.

1. D	2. B	3. B	4. D	5. C
6. B	7. A	8. C	9. D	10. A

EXERCISE 51.

1. C	2. C	3. A	4. B	5. A
6. D	7. D	8. A	9. B	10. A

EXERCISE 52.

1. B	2. A	3. D	4. A	5. B
6. C	7. A	8. B	9. D	10. B

EXERCISE 53.

1. B	2. A	3. C	4. B	5. B
6. C	7. A	8. C	9. D	10. B

EXERCISE 54.

1. B	2. C	3. D	4. C	5. B
6. C	7. D	8. B	9. C	10. D

EXERCISE 55.

1. B	2. A	3. D	4. D	5. B
6. C	7. A	8. A	9. B	10. C

EXERCISE 56.

1. C	2. A	3. B	4. D	5. A
6. A	7. A	8. B	9. A	10. B

EXERCISE 57.

1. D	2. A	3. B	4. D	5. A
6. C	7. B	8. A	9. C	10. B

EXERCISE 58.

1. A	2. B	3. A	4. B	5. D
6. D	7. C	8. A	9. B	10. C

EXERCISE 59.

1. A	2. B	3. B	4. A	5. D
6. A	7. C	8. B	9. A	10. D

EXERCISE 60.

1. A	2. B	3. A	4. D	5. B
6. A	7. C	8. D	9. B	10. C

EXERCISE 61.

1. A	2. B	3. B	4. C	5. B
6. A	7. B	8. D	9. A	10. D

EXERCISE 62.

1. B	2. A	3. A	4. D	5. C
6. D	7. D	8. B	9. B	10. A

EXERCISE 63.

1. A	2. D	3. D	4. D	5. C
6. A	7. B	8. B	9. D	10. B

EXERCISE 64.

1. C	2. B	3. A	4. D	5. C
6. A	7. C	8. B	9. D	10. A

EXERCISE 65.

1. C	2. C	3. D	4. B	5. A
6. D	7. B	8. C	9. A	10. C

EXERCISE 66.

1. A	2. A	3. B	4. A	5. C
6. A	7. D	8. B	9. C	10. C

EXERCISE 67.

1. D	2. A	3. B	4. D	5. A
6. D	7. C	8. A	9. B	10.

CEXERCISE 68.

1. D	2. C	3. C	4. A	5. A
6. A	7. B	8. C	9. C	10. A

EXERCISE 69.

1. C	2. B	3. D	4. B	5. C
6. A	7. D	8. D	9. C	10. D

EXERCISE 70.

1. A	2. A	3. B	4. A	5. D
6. A	7. B	8. C	9. C	10. A

EXERCISE 71.

1. B	2. A	3. A	4. D	5. B
6. B	7. A	8. D	9. C	10. D

EXERCISE 72.

1. D	2. A	3. C	4. B	5. B
6. B	7. D	8. D	9. A	10. A

EXERCISE 73.

1. B	2. A	3. D	4. A	5. C
6. B	7. B	8. D	9. A	10. B

EXERCISE 74.

1. A	2. A	3. D	4. C	5. B
6. A	7. D	8. B	9. C	10. D

EXERCISE 75.

1. A	2. C	3. B	4. D	5. A
6. D	7. B	8. C	9. B	10. D

EXERCISE 76.

1. B	2. D	3. A	4. C	5. B
6. D	7. B	8. A	9. C	10. B

EXERCISE 77.

1. C	2. A	3. B	4. D	5. A
6. C	7. D	8. B	9. A	10. B

EXERCISE 78.

1. A	2. C	3. B	4. B	5. C
6. D	7. A	8. C	9. D	10. C

EXERCISE 79.

1. C	2. A	3. B	4. D	5. C
6. A	7. C	8. C	9. D	10. A

EXERCISE 80.

1. B	2. C	3. B	4. D	5. B
6. A	7. B	8. C	9. B	10. D

EXERCISE 81.

1. D	2. C	3. B	4. C	5. A
6. D	7. A	8. B	9. B	10. A

EXERCISE 82.

1. D ,	2. A	3. B	4. D	5. A
6. A	7. D	8. C	9. B	10. A

EXERCISE 83.

1. D	2. B	3. A	4. B	5. B
6. A	7. C	8. D	9. C	10. C

EXERCISE 84.

1. C	2. D	3. B	4. D	5. A
6. B	7. C	8. A	9. B	10. A

EXERCISE 85.

1. A	2. C	3. A	4. D	5. C
6. A	7. D	8. B	9. A	10. C

EXERCISE 86.

1. A	2. A	3. B	4. C	5. D
6. B	7. B	8. C	9. A	10. D

EXERCISE 87.

1. B	2. A	3. A	4. B	5. C
6. C	7. D	8. A	9. B	10. D

EXERCISE 88.

1. B	2. A	3. A	4. C	5. C
6. D	7. C	8. A	9. B	10. D

PART FOUR: SENTENCE WRITING

EXERCISE 01: Choose one sentence that has the same meaning as the sentence given in italic.

1. *Would you please give me a hand?*

- A. Would you consider handing something to me?
- B. Would you mind helping me?
- C. Would you remember giving me a hand?
- D. Would you expect to give me a hand?

2. *He walks to school in fifteen minutes.*

- A. Fifteen minutes is given to him to walk to school.
- B. He should stop walking to school because it wastes 15 minutes.
- C. It takes him fifteen minutes to get to school on foot.
- D. He spends fifteen minutes driving to school.

3. *As soon as they got home, it started to rain.*

- A. No sooner had they got home than it started to rain.
- B. Hardly had it started to rain when they got home.
- C. They got home after it had stopped raining.
- D. When they were getting home it started to rain.

4. *They couldn't climb up the mountain because of the storm.*

- A. The storm stopped them climbing up the mountain.
- B. The storm made it possible for them to climb up the mountain.
- C. The storm encouraged them to climb up the mountain.
- D. They were able to climb up the mountain thanks to the storm.

5. *The weather in this country isn't strange to him.*

- A. He is afraid of the weather in this country.
- B. It is strange that he is used to the weather in this country.
- C. He hate living in this country because of its weather.
- D. He is accustomed to the weather in this country.

6. *They gave a great deal of thought to their work.*

- A. They thought a lot about their work.
- B. It was thoughtful of them to do their work.
- C. They didn't think much about their work.
- D. They gave little thought to their work.

7. *I do apologize for my forgetting your birthday.*

- A. I do not apologize for my forgetting your birthday.
- B. I didn't forget your birthday.

- C. I'm really sorry I didn't remember your birthday.
D. I am really sorry I attended your birthday.
8. *He started learning English six years ago.*
A. He hasn't learned English for six years.
B. He has been learning English for six years.
C. He used to learn English six years ago.
D. Six years was a long time for him to learn English.
9. *Mary did not wear the coat, so she got a cold.*
A. The coat prevented Mary from getting a cold.
B. A cold made Mary unable to wear the coat.
C. Mary wished she hadn't got a cold, so she could wear the coat.
D. If Mary had worn the coat, she wouldn't have got a cold.
10. *Nobody apart from my father thought I would win the race.*
A. My father was the only person who thought I would win the race.
B. Everyone including my father thought I would win the race.
C. I would win the race, which my father hadn't thought of before.
D. Nobody thought I would win the race and nor did my father.

EXERCISE 02. Choose the sentence A, B, C, or D which has the closest meaning to the one given.

1. *I am studying not only mathematics but also physics.*
A. Mathematics and physics are my favorite subjects.
B. I like both mathematics and physics.
C. I am studying both mathematics and physics.
D. I am not studying mathematics but I am studying physics.
2. *My brother is not good at English and neither am I.*
A. Neither my brother nor I am good at English.
B. Either my brother or I am good at English.
C. I am not as good at English as my brother is.
D. My brother is not good at English but I am.
3. *The climbers couldn't go out because the weather was so bad.*
A. The weather was so bad but the climbers went out.
B. If the weather were fine, the climbers would go out.
C. Whatever weather the climbers had, we couldn't go out.
D. It was such bad weather that the climbers couldn't go out.
4. *Most boys and girls gave a great deal of thought to their future work.*
A. Most boys and girls felt much about their future work.
B. Most boys and girls thought a lot about their future work.
C. Most boys and girls worried very much about their future work.
D. Most boys and girls understood a lot about their future work.

5. *They had little knowledge of the job of their choice.*
 - A. They knew a little of the job of their choice.
 - B. They knew a little about the job they had chosen.
 - C. They knew little about the job of their choice.
 - D. They only knew something about the job of their choice.
6. *They show a desire to put aside the status of the school-child .*
 - A. They want to get the status of the school-child.
 - B. They are determined to have the status of the school-child.
 - C. They decide to play down the status of the school-child.
 - D. They desire to put aside the status of the school-child.
7. *Choosing a suitable job is really important to adolescents.*
 - A. It is of great importance for adolescents to choose a suitable job.
 - B. It is really important to choose a suitable job for adolescents.
 - C. Choosing a suitable job for adolescents is a really important affair.
 - D. The choice of a suitable job for adolescents is really important.
8. *He was the first man to leave the burning building.*
 - A. He was the first man who left the burning building.
 - B. He was the first man leaving for the burning building.
 - C. Leaving the burning building was the first thing he did.
 - D. None but him left the burning building.
9. *It appears that the harvest workers think they were maltreated.*
 - A. The harvest workers claimed to have been maltreated.
 - B. The harvest workers claim to be maltreated.
 - C. The harvest workers are thought to have been maltreated.
 - D. The harvest workers claim to have been maltreated.
10. *Thanks for reminding me about the meeting. Otherwise I would have missed it.*
 - A. If you hadn't reminded me about the meeting, I would have missed it.
 - B. If you had reminded me about the meeting, I wouldn't have missed it.
 - C. Had you reminded me about the meeting, I wouldn't have missed it.
 - D. Unless you reminded me about the meeting, I would miss it.

EXERCISE 03. Mark A, B, C, or D to choose the sentence that is nearest in meaning to the original sentence.

1. *They have told us that Galileo invented the telescope.*
 - A. We were told that the telescope was invented by Galileo.
 - B. We have been told that the telescope was invented by Galileo.
 - C. Galileo was told to have invented the telescope.
 - D. Galileo has been told that the telescope was invented.
2. *I am not sure which point of view you are taking on this problem.*
 - A. I am not sure what your viewpoint on this problem is.

- B. I am sure you have no point of view on this problem.
C. I am not sure whether you have any point of view on this problem.
D. If you have any point of view on this problem, please make me be sure.
3. *I can't imagine people beating him at sport in school.*
A. People can't imagine beating him at sport in school.
B. I can't imagine him being beaten at sport by all the students in school.
C. I can't imagine him being beaten at sport in school.
D. Nobody can be imagined being beaten at sport by him in school.
4. *Mr. Bruce is very old, but he can walk to the stadium.*
A. Although Mr. Bruce is very old, he can walk to the stadium.
B. Mr. Bruce is too old to walk to the stadium.
C. Mr. Bruce is not old enough to walk to the stadium.
D. Although he can walk to the stadium, Mr. Bruce is very old.
5. *The teacher made him stay behind after class.*
A. He was made to stay behind the teacher's table after class.
B. After class he was made to stay behind the teacher.
C. The teacher had him stay behind his class.
D. He was made to stay behind after class by the teacher.
6. *He'd rather you stayed here than went home.*
A. You'd better stay here; you mustn't go home.
B. He prefers you staying here to going home.
C. You should go home rather than stay here.
D. You went home but he wanted you to stay here.
7. *The college will inform you of the result of your exam by letter.*
A. The result of your exam will be sent to you together with a letter from the college.
B. The result of your exam, in which you had to write a letter, will be informed to you by the college.
C. You will be informed of the result of your exam by letter by the college.
D. You will receive information of your exam by the college as a result of your attendance.
8. *They have never elected any woman President of the United States.*
A. No woman has ever been elected President of the U.S.
B. Women have never been allowed to be elected President of the U.S.
C. No woman President of the US has ever been mentioned.
D. Women will never become President of the US.
9. *If only I got one more mark 10, I would be given a prize by my parents.*
A. I hope to have one more mark 10 so as to receive a prize from my parents.
B. I didn't get enough marks 10, and didn't receive a prize.
C. I got one more mark 10 and received a prize.
D. I would never receive a prize because I have only one mark 10.

10. *Jim would sooner do without a motorbike than pay all that money for one.*

- A. Jim is sooner going to buy a motorbike.
- B. Jim thinks the price is right, but he can't afford it.
- C. Jim would never buy a motorbike that costs so much.
- D. Jim thinks the price is too high, but he must have the motorbike.

EXERCISE 04. Mark A, B, C, or D to choose the sentence that is nearest in meaning to the original sentence.

1. *Everyone believes that terrorists kidnapped their son.*

- A. It is believed that their son was a kidnapper who knows some terrorists.
- B. The terrorists are believed to have their son kidnapped.
- C. Nobody doubts whether their son is kidnapped by terrorists or not.
- D. Their son is believed to have been kidnapped by terrorists.

2. *The rumour that I've been dismissed is unfounded.*

- A. It is unfounded to believe any rumour that I've been dismissed.
- B. There is no foundation to the rumour that I've been dismissed.
- C. I've heard an unfounded rumour that I've been dismissed.
- D. People are not found to rumour that I've been dismissed.

3. *Edward couldn't remember anything about the cash.*

- A. Edward had no memory of the cash.
- B. Edward forgot all about cash.
- C. Such things as cash were never in Edward's poor memory.
- D. There was never such cash in Edward's poor memory.

4. *I wish you would see a doctor.*

- A. I'm glad the doctor is coming.
- B. I don't mind if you go to a doctor.
- C. I hope a doctor came to see you.
- D. I think you ought to see a doctor.

5. *Most of the suggestions which they made at the meeting were not practical.*

- A. Most of the people attending the meeting made no practical suggestions.
- B. Very few suggestions that were made at meetings were practical.
- C. No practical suggestions were made at the meeting.
- D. Most of the suggestions made at the meeting were not practical.

6. *That makes him think of something that happened to him when he was a little boy.*

- A. That reminds him to tell us about something happening to him when he was a little boy.
- B. That brings back some memory of his boyhood.
- C. His mind was full of memories of his boyhood.
- D. He was a thoughtful boy who always thinks of the things that happened to him when he was a little boy.

7. *Transportation has been made much easier thanks to the invention of cars, but cars are the greatest contributor of air pollution.*
- A. The invention of cars has made transportation much easier, but cars are among the greatest contributors of air pollution.
 - B. Although the invention of cars has made transportation much easier, people use cars to contribute to the pollution of air.
 - C. It is cars that are the greatest contributor of air pollution although the invention of cars has made transportation much easier.
 - D. However easier the invention of cars has made transportation, it is cars that are among the greatest contributors of air pollution.
8. *People consider television the most wonderful means of amusement and entertainment. It is also very useful to spread news.*
- A. Television is considered the most wonderful means of amusement and entertainment and it is also very useful to spread news.
 - B. It is thought that television is a wonderful means of amusement and entertainment which is very useful to spread news.
 - C. Television is not only the most wonderful means of amusement and entertainment but it is also the most useful way to spread news.
 - D. Both A & B are correct.
9. *When will they open the new school - this year or next?*
- A. We wonder whether the new school will be opened or not?
 - B. When will the new school be opened-this year or next?
 - C. Will the new school be opened either this year or next year?
 - D. The new school will be opened either this year or next year, won't it?
10. *The purpose of any invention is to make our lives better, so good or bad, it depends on the way by which we use these inventions.*
- A. Whether an invention is good or bad depends on the way by which we use it because the purpose of any invention is to make our lives better.
 - B. We can use either good or bad inventions to make our lives better.
 - C. The purpose of any invention, whether good or bad, is to make our lives better. This depends on the way by which we use these inventions.
 - D. Good or bad as they are, all inventions have the same purpose: to make our lives better.

EXERCISE 05. Mark A, B, C, or D to choose the sentence that is nearest in meaning to the original sentence.

1. *I'd prefer you not to drink tea at night.*
- A. Tea is not good for your health, especially at night.
 - B. You can drink tea whenever you like but not at night.
 - C. I'd sooner you hadn't drunk tea last night.
 - D. I'd rather you didn't drink tea at night.
2. *I used to live in London.*
- A. I lived in London once, but I don't any more.

- B. I was used to living in London a long time ago.
 - C. It's a long time since I left London.
 - D. No more do I want to live in London.
3. *Although her leg hurt, Amanda finished the race.*
- A. In spite of a pain in her leg, Amanda finished the race.
 - B. Amanda may have hurt her leg, but she finished the race.
 - C. The more her leg hurt, the more Amanda tried to finish the race.
 - D. Despite having finished the race, Amanda's leg hurt.
4. *My brother quickly adapted to his new job at the bank.*
- A. My brother was used to adapting to new jobs at the bank quickly.
 - B. My brother's new job at the bank was easy for him to adapt to.
 - C. My brother quickly got used to his new job at the bank.
 - D. My brother's new job at the bank could be adapted to immediately.
5. *I hate the way you treat my mother.*
- A. I wish you wouldn't treat my mother as you did to anyone else.
 - B. I wish you wouldn't treat my mother like that.
 - C. I wish you wouldn't treat anyone as you did to my mother.
 - D. I wish you hadn't treated my mother like that.
6. *It was to be another twenty-five years before Michael returned to his home town.*
- A. It is twenty-five years since Michael returned to his home town.
 - B. Michael returned to his home town nearly twenty-five years ago.
 - C. People in Michael's home town have been waiting for him to return for twenty-five years.
 - D. Not until twenty-five years later did Michael return to his home town.
7. *There is no point in your phoning Caroline - she's away.*
- A. It would be a waste of time phoning Caroline - she's away.
 - B. You will waste your time if you insist on phoning Caroline - she's away.
 - C. Don't spend your valuable time phoning Caroline - she's away.
 - D. Caroline is very difficult to phone - she's always away.
8. *He seems not to care about anything.*
- A. He acts as if nothing could be a matter with him.
 - B. He acts as if nothing matters to him.
 - C. Nothing is of any importance to him.
 - D. He pretends to care about nothing.
9. *The barber has cut my hair.*
- A. My hair has already been cut now.
 - B. I've got to have the barber cut my hair.
 - C. My hair has become shorter and shorter.
 - D. I've had my hair cut.

10. *It was too cold for anyone to work.*

- A. It was very cold and no one wanted to work.
- B. The weather was too cold for workers.
- C. It was such a cold weather that no one could go to work.
- D. No one could work because it was too cold.

EXERCISE 06. Choose one sentence A, B, C, or D that has the same meaning as the root one.

1. *It's common knowledge that he has been in prison several times.*

- A. He is known to have been in prison several times.
- B. He is known to be in prison several times.
- C. He was known to have been in prison several times.
- D. He was known to be in prison several times.

2. *'I hate to be criticized by non-professionals.' the film star said.*

- A. The film star objected to be criticized by non-professionals.
- B. The film star said he hates to be criticized by non-professionals.
- C. The film star said he hates being criticized by non-professionals.
- D. The film star objected to being criticized by non-professionals.

3. *Although the fish appears to be harmless, it is quite dangerous.*

- A. Contrary with its harmless appearance, the fish is quite dangerous.
- B. Contrary to its harmless appearance, the fish is quite dangerous.
- C. Contrary to the fish's harmless appearance, it is quite dangerous.
- D. Contrary with the fish's harmless appearance, it is quite dangerous.

4. *The students really appreciate the teacher's sense of humor.*

- A. What the students really appreciate is the teacher's sense of humor.
- B. That the students really appreciate is the teacher's sense of humor.
- C. What the students really appreciate are the teacher's sense of humor.
- D. What the students really appreciate was the teacher's sense of humor.

5. *It is acknowledged that Vietnam had a complete control over SARS from a very early stage of the epidemic.*

- A. Vietnam is acknowledged to have completely controlled SARS from a very early stage of the epidemic.
- B. Vietnam is acknowledged to have controlled SARS from a very early stage of the epidemic.
- C. Vietnam was acknowledged to have had a complete control over SARS from a very early stage of the epidemic.
- D. Vietnam is acknowledged to have a complete control over SARS from a very early stage of the epidemic.

6. *It was only when I left home that I realized how much my father meant to me.*

- A. Not until I had left home did I realize how much my father meant to me.
- B. Not until I had left home did I realized how much my father meant to me.
- C. Not until after I left home did I realize how much my father had meant to me.
- D. Not until I left home that I realized how much my father meant to me.

7. *He will be returning from Africa quite soon.*
- A. It won't be long before he will return from America.
 - B. It won't be long before he returns from America.
 - C. It isn't long before he returns from America.
 - D. It won't be long after he returns from America.
8. *The only reason the party was a success was that a famous film star attended it.*
- A. Had it not been attended by a famous film star, the party wouldn't have a success.
 - B. Had it not been attended by a famous film star, the party wouldn't have been a success.
 - C. Had it not been for the attention of a famous film star, the party wouldn't have been a success.
 - D. Had it not been for the attendance of a famous film star, the party wouldn't be a success.
9. *Though he is still very young, he has made remarkable achievements in his field.*
- A. Young as he is, he has made remarkable achievements in his field.
 - B. As young he is, he has made remarkable achievements in his field.
 - C. So young as he is, he has made remarkable achievements in his field.
 - D. Although he is young, but he has made remarkable achievements in his field.
10. *Richard reduced his intake of fatty food and lost seven kilos in a month!*
- A. Richard cut down on his intake of fatty food and lost seven kilos in a month!
 - B. Richard cut down on fatty food and lost seven kilos in a month!
 - C. Richard cut down fatty food and lost seven kilos in a month!
 - D. Richard cut off fatty food and lost seven kilos in a month!

EXERCISE 07. Choose one sentence that has the meaning different from the root one given in *italic*.

1. *Whose are those reference books?*
- A. Who owns those reference books?
 - B. Whom do those reference books belong to?
 - C. Whom are those books referred to?
 - D. Who is the owner of those reference books?
2. *Shall we go out for a ride this weekend?*
- A. How about going out for a ride this weekend?
 - B. Let's go out for a ride this weekend.
 - C. How shall we go out for a ride this weekend?
 - D. Why don't we go out for a ride this weekend?
3. *He lost his job three months ago.*
- A. He didn't get a job three months ago.
 - B. It has been three months since he lost his job.
 - C. The last time he got a job was three months ago.
 - D. He hasn't got a job for three months.

4. *Tom is better at tennis than John.*
- A. John is worse at tennis than Tom.
 - B. John isn't as good at tennis as Tom.
 - C. Tom isn't so bad at tennis as John.
 - D. Tom isn't as good at tennis as John.
5. *Write it again more carefully or he won't be able to read it.*
- A. If you don't write it again more carefully, he won't be able to read it.
 - B. He will be able to read it if you write it again more carefully.
 - C. Unless you write it again more carefully he won't be able to read it.
 - D. He will be able to read it even if you don't write it again carefully.
6. *These questions are too difficult for us to answer.*
- A. We can answer these questions because they are not difficult.
 - B. They are such difficult questions that we can't answer them.
 - C. We can't answer these questions because they are too difficult.
 - D. These questions are not easy enough for us to answer.
7. *Tom advised Jane to travel by bus.*
- A. "If I were you, I would travel by bus," Tom said to Jane.
 - B. "You ought to travel by bus, Jane!" said Tom.
 - C. "You had better travel by bus," said Tom to Jane.
 - D. "Why didn't you travel by bus, Jane?" Tom said.
8. *It would be a waste of time if you ask Jack to lend money.*
- A. It is not worth asking Jack to lend money.
 - B. There is no point in asking Jack to lend money.
 - C. It is no good asking Jack to lend money.
 - D. It is not good when asking Jack to lend money.
9. *Peter set off for the supermarket in spite of the heavy rain.*
- A. The heavy rain prevented Peter from setting off for the supermarket.
 - B. Peter set off for the supermarket though it was raining hard.
 - C. It was raining heavily, but Peter set off for the supermarket.
 - D. Despite the fact that it was raining heavily, Peter set off for the supermarket.
10. *Don't feed the animals in the zoo.*
- A. The zookeepers don't permit visitors to feed the animals.
 - B. Zookeepers are not permitted to feed the animals.
 - C. The animals in the zoo must not be fed by visitors to the zoo.
 - D. Visitors to the zoo are not allowed to feed the animals.

EXERCISE 08. Choose the sentence which has the meaning different from the one given in *italic*.

1. *Maybe, our teacher will ask us to do another test next week.*
- A. Our teacher is likely to ask us to do another test next week.

- B. It's likely that our teacher will ask us to do another test next week.
C. Our teacher may ask us to do another test next week.
D. We will probably ask the teacher to give us another test next week.
2. *To advertise this new kind of products is necessary.*
A. It's necessary to advertise this new kind of products.
B. We find it necessary to advertise this new kind of products.
C. Advertising this new kind of products is unnecessary.
D. We think it necessary to advertise this new kind of products.
3. *She earns a living by working in a bookshop.*
A. She works in a bookshop so as to make money.
B. She works in a bookshop so that she can make money.
C. She works in a bookshop in order that she can make money.
D. She works so hard in a bookshop that she can make money.
4. *They left early because they didn't want to get caught in the traffic.*
A. They left early in order to get caught in the traffic.
B. They left early so that they could avoid getting caught in the traffic.
C. They left early so as to avoid getting caught in the traffic.
D. They left early in order to avoid getting caught in the traffic.
5. *Redundancy has caused a lot of domestic problems.*
A. Many domestic problems have been caused by redundancy.
B. Many a domestic problem has been caused by redundancy.
C. Redundancy has been the reason for many domestic problems.
D. Many domestic problems have led to redundancy.
6. *All the people I have contact with disapprove of the changes.*
A. All of the people I contact disapprove of the changes.
B. Not any people I have contact with approve of the changes.
C. All the people whom I have contact with approve of the changes.
D. None of the people I have contact with approves of the changes.
7. *We expect everything to be alright at tomorrow's tournament.*
A. Nothing is expected to be wrong at tomorrow's tournament.
B. All things are expected to be alright at tomorrow's tournament.
C. Something will be expected to be wrong at tomorrow's tournament.
D. We expect that everything will be alright at tomorrow's tournament.
8. *The depiction of the president in the documentary was of a rather sad old man.*
A. They declared the president in the documentary as a rather sad old man.
B. The president was depicted in the documentary as a rather sad old man.
C. The president was described in the documentary as a rather sad old man.
D. They described the president in the documentary as a rather sad old man

9. *I told the Council that their decision ought to be reconsidered.*

- A. I urged the Council to reconsider their decision.
- B. I was urged that the Council should reconsider their decision.
- C. The Council was urged to reconsider their decision.
- D. I urged the Council that they should reconsider their decision.

10. *The traffic was heavy but we could get to the airport in time for our flight home.*

- A. Although the traffic was heavy, we could get to the airport in time for our flight home.
- B. In spite of the heavy traffic, we could get to the airport in time for our flight home.
- C. We were able to get to the airport in time for our flight home despite the heavy traffic.
- D. The heavy traffic prevented us from getting to the airport in time for our flight home.

EXERCISE 09. Mark A, B, C, or D to choose the sentence that is different in meaning from the original sentence.

1. *"You should sell the motorbike." said my brother.*

- A. My brother advised them to sell the motorbike.
- B. My brother advised selling the motorbike.
- C. They were advised by my brother that the motorbike should be sold for more money.
- D. My brother advised them that the motorbike should be sold.

2. *They rumoured that the man was a dangerous spy.*

- A. It was rumoured that the man was a dangerous spy.
- B. The rumour that the man was a dangerous spy later turned out to be true.
- C. There was a rumour that the man was a dangerous spy.
- D. The man was rumoured to have been a dangerous spy.

3. *You should prepare carefully for the trip. If you don't, you will have a lot of trouble in your trip.*

- A. If you don't prepare carefully for the trip, you will have a lot of trouble in your trip.
- B. If you prepare carefully for the trip, you won't have any trouble.
- C. You should prepare carefully for the trip, otherwise you will have a lot of trouble.
- D. You should prepare carefully for the trip or you will have a lot of trouble.

4. *They declared that she won the competition.*

- A. She was declared to win the competition.
- B. She was declared to have won the competition.
- C. It was declared that she won the competition.
- D. It was declared that she had already won the competition.

5. *Marilyn whispered because she didn't want anyone to hear their conversation.*

- A. Marilyn whispered in order for their conversation not to be heard.

- B. Marilyn whispered so that their conversation could not be heard.
 - C. Marilyn whispered in order not to be disturbed by those who were overhearing their conversation.
 - D. Marilyn whispered so that no one could hear their conversation.
6. *I tried to talk to Jim about the problem but he was too busy.*
- A. As Jim was too busy, I couldn't talk to him about the problem.
 - B. I tried to have a word with Jim about the problem but he was too busy.
 - C. Jim was so busy that I couldn't talk to Jim about the problem.
 - D. Jim had no time to try to hear me talk about the problem.
7. *The Greens probably don't live at the same address any longer.*
- A. I doubt whether the Greens live at the same address any longer.
 - B. I doubt if the Greens have moved to another better place.
 - C. It's unlikely that the Greens are still living at the same address.
 - D. It's likely that the Greens don't live at the same address any longer.
8. *Ann talks well but she doesn't always communicate what she wants to say.*
- A. Ann talks well but she doesn't always get the idea across.
 - B. Although Ann talks well, she doesn't always get the idea across.
 - C. Despite talking well, Ann doesn't always get the idea across.
 - D. As well as she talks, Ann doesn't always get the idea across.
9. *It was easy for Lisa to get tickets for the show.*
- A. Lisa didn't have any problem getting tickets for the show.
 - B. Lisa found no difficulty in getting tickets for the show.
 - C. Lisa didn't have any trouble getting tickets for the show as she used to.
 - D. Lisa had no trouble in getting tickets for the show.
10. *"If you contact the police, the girl will die immediately." said the kidnapper.*
- A. The kidnapper ordered them not to contact the police, otherwise the girl would die immediately.
 - B. The kidnapper said if they contacted the police, the girl would die immediately.
 - C. The kidnapper threatened not to contact the police if they killed the girl immediately.
 - D. The kidnapper threatened to kill the girl immediately if they contact the police.

EXERCISE 10. Mark A, B, C, or D to choose the sentence that is different in meaning from the original sentence.

1. *He would never agree to sell his business, even if he received a very tempting offer.*
- A. Even though he received a very tempting offer, he didn't agree to sell his business.
 - B. However tempting the offer he receives may be, he will never agree to sell his business.
 - C. However much he may be offered he will never agree to sell his business.
 - D. Even if the offer he received were very tempting, he would never agree to sell his business.

2. *He delayed writing the book until he had done a lot of research.*
- A. Only after he had done a lot of research did he begin to write the book.
 - B. He began to write the book only when he had done a lot of research.
 - C. It was only after he had done a lot of research that he began to write the book.
 - D. It was only when he began to write the book that he did a lot of research.
3. *Salaries have doubled in the last ten years.*
- A. Salaries are twice what they were ten years ago.
 - B. Salaries are worth twice what they were ten years ago.
 - C. Salaries are twice as high as they were ten years ago.
 - D. Salaries ten years ago were not twice as high as they are now.
4. *The final version of the plan was quite different from the initial draft.*
- A. The final version of the plan bore no resemblance to the initial draft.
 - B. The final version of the plan had no resemblance to the initial draft.
 - C. There was a little resemblance between the final version and the initial draft.
 - D. There was no resemblance between the final version and the initial draft.
5. *I wonder if I could smoke in here?*
- A. Do you mind if I smoke in here?
 - B. Would you mind my smoking in here?
 - C. Would you mind me smoking in here?
 - D. Do you mind smoking in here?
6. *I could never have succeeded without your help.*
- A. Had it not been for your help, I could never have succeeded.
 - B. But for your help, I could never have succeeded.
 - C. I could not have succeeded because you didn't help me.
 - D. I could never have succeeded if you hadn't helped me.
7. *Olga studies English so that she can understand her favorite English songs.*
- A. Olga studies English in order to understand her favorite English songs
 - B. Olga studies English so she can understand her favorite English songs
 - C. Olga studies English so as to understand her favorite English songs
 - D. Olga studies English in order that she can understand her favorite English songs.
8. *If I were you I would never tell her the truth.*
- A. You're advised not to tell her the truth.
 - B. You had better never tell her the truth.
 - C. You can tell anyone the truth, except her.
 - D. Never should you tell her the truth.
9. *The only thing that makes this job worthwhile is the money.*
- A. Were it not for the money this job wouldn't be worthwhile.
 - B. Were it not for the money I wouldn't do this job.
 - C. This job is worthwhile thanks to only the money.

- D. Money, which is the only thing that makes this job worthwhile, is not what I care about.

10. *I was surprised at how easy he was to talk to.*

- A. I hadn't expected he would be so easy to talk to.
- B. I hadn't expected him to be such an easy person to talk to.
- C. He hadn't expected it was so easy to talk to me.
- D. I hadn't expected talking to him would be so easy.

EXERCISE 11. Mark A, B, C, or D to choose the sentence that is different in meaning from the original sentence.

1. *He smokes too much; perhaps that's why he can't get rid of his cough.*

- A. If he didn't smoke so much he might get rid of his cough.
- B. If he smoked less he might be able to get rid of his cough.
- C. If he smoked so much he couldn't get rid of his cough.
- D. If he smoked less he might get rid of his cough.

2. *The only thing that prevented her from studying law was lack of time and money.*

- A. Lack of time and money was the only thing that made it impossible for her to study law.
- B. Nothing could stop her from studying law except lack of time and money.
- C. Had it not been for lack of time and money she couldn't have studied law.
- D. It was lack of time and money that prevented her from studying law.

3. *Adam hung up before Jane could reply.*

- A. After Adam hung up, Jane could reply.
- B. Jane was going to reply when Adam hung up.
- C. Before Jane had a chance to reply, Adam hung up.
- D. Jane couldn't reply as Adam hung up so suddenly.

4. *Joan will stay on at school unless she finds a good job before September.*

- A. Joan may find a good job before September. If she doesn't, she will stay on at school.
- B. If Joan stays on at school she won't find a good job before September.
- C. If Joan can't find a good job before September, she will stay on at school.
- D. It's likely that Joan will find a good job before September, otherwise she will stay on at school.

5. *It is high time someone told Jim to stop behaving like a child.*

- A. Why hasn't anyone told Jim that he is behaving like a child?
- B. It is high time Jim were told to stop behaving like a child.
- C. Jim must have been told to stop behaving like a child.
- D. There must be someone to tell Jim to stop behaving like a child.

6. *People spend far more money on food now than they did ten years ago.*

- A. Unlike ten years ago, people spend much less money on food.
- B. Ten years ago, people didn't spend as much money on food as they do now.

- C. Much more money is spent on food now than it was ten years ago.
 D. Not much money was spent on food ten years ago as it is now.
7. *This natural forest has various animal species and it draws attention of scientists all over the world.*
 A. With various animal species, this natural forest draws attention of scientists all over the world.
 B. If this natural forest hasn't got such various animal species, it will never draw so much attention of scientists all over the world.
 C. This natural forest, having various animal species, draws attention of scientists all over the world.
 D. Without various animal species, this natural forest wouldn't draw so much attention of scientists all over the world.
8. *She was very tactless. Although she knew we were waiting for her, she didn't want to get up.*
 A. She was so tactless that although she knew we were waiting for her, she didn't want to get up.
 B. Such a tactless girl was she that she didn't want to get up although she knew we were waiting for her.
 C. Knowing we were waiting for her, she, who was very tactless, didn't want to get up.
 D. So tactless was she that although she knew we were waiting for her, she didn't want to get up.
9. *"Why don't you take extra classes in English if you want to become a tourist guide?" said my friend.*
 A. My friend advised me to take extra classes in English if I wanted to become a tourist guide.
 B. My friend suggested I take extra classes in English if I wanted to become a tourist guide.
 C. In my friend's opinion, I will never become a tourist guide if I don't take extra classes in English.
 D. In my friend's opinion, taking extra classes in English is necessary if I want to become a tourist guide.
10. *If you do this exercise, it may help you in your exam.*
 A. Doing this exercise may make it easier for you to pass the exam.
 B. This exercise may help you pass the exam.
 C. You may fail your exam if you don't do this exercise.
 D. This exercise may enable you to do better in your exam.

EXERCISE 12. Choose one phrase or clause that best completes each of the following sentences.

1. Hoang Anh has returned _____.
 A. a wallet back to its original owner
 B. to its original owner the wallet
 C. the wallet to its originally owner.
 D. the wallet to its original owner.

- EXERCISE 13.** Choose one phrase or clause that best completes each of the following sentences.

- 208

- C. which a wide range of scientific and intellectual research was encouraged
D. encouraging a wide range of scientific and intellectual research
2. _____, only seven of her poems were published while she was alive.
A. Whereas Emily Dickinson was now a well-known American poet
B. In spite Emily Dickinson a well-known American poet
C. But for Emily Dickinson now a well-known American poet
D. Despite the fact that Emily Dickinson is now a well-known American poet
3. The sidereal day is the period _____ the Earth completes one rotation on its axis.
A. when it does
B. while it
C. during which
D. in that
4. _____, it is one of the most important climatic factors in the formation of desert erosion features.
A. Although rainfall in the desert is low
B. Why rainfall in the desert is low
C. Despite the desert having low rainfall
D. Due to rainfall in the desert being low
5. A strong swimmer, _____.
A. that fish and seals are eaten chiefly by the polar bear
B. the polar bear eats chiefly fish and seals
C. the polar bear eating chiefly fish and seals
D. eating fish and seals chiefly by the polar bear
6. _____, the most popular themes are love, jealousy & revenge, disaster, and adventure.
A. Because folk ballads stem from the everyday life of common people
B. There are folk ballads stemming from the everyday life of common people
C. With folk ballads stem from the everyday life of common people
D. Folk ballads to stem from the everyday life of common people
7. _____, I went for a swim largely as a means of letting off steam.
A. Feeling very annoying
B. Annoying very much
C. Feeling very annoyed
D. Felt very much annoyed
8. He agreed to accept the position _____ a share of the company's profits.
A. in the agreement that he would be giving
B. with the aim that he would be received
C. with the purpose that he would give
D. on the understanding that he would be given
9. Hardly had the van turned the corner _____.
A. one of the back wheels broke away
B. than one of the back wheels turned round
C. when one of the back wheels came off
D. where one of the back wheels broke down
10. She loved her little cat _____ when it died.
A. but showed surprisingly little emotion

- B. and showed no love
- C. yet showed great sympathy
- D. whereas she showed almost no pity

EXERCISE 14. Choose one phrase or clause that best completes each of the following sentences.

1. Mary was in a difficult situation, so I agreed _____.
 - A. lending her some money
 - B. to lend her some money
 - C. about lend to her some money
 - D. with lending her some money
2. It rained yesterday afternoon after _____.
 - A. it was dry for months
 - B. it has been dry for months
 - C. it is dry for months
 - D. it had been dry for months
3. _____, but we aren't friends any longer.
 - A. Tom used to be my best friend
 - B. Tom has used to my best friend
 - C. Tom used to being my best friend
 - D. Tom was used to be my best friend
4. The street I live in is very noisy at night, _____.
 - A. that makes it difficult to sleep
 - B. which makes it difficult to sleep
 - C. where makes it difficult to sleep
 - D. this makes it difficult to sleep there
5. _____ last month is a famous scientist.
 - A. The man whose you visited
 - B. The man whom you visited him
 - C. The man who you visited
 - D. The man to whom you visited
6. About five hundred buildings and house _____.
 - A. have destroyed in the earthquake
 - B. are destroying in the earthquake
 - C. were destroyed in the earthquake
 - D. will have destroyed in the earthquake
7. Smoking is very bad for his health, but _____.
 - A. he is not going to give it up
 - B. he isn't giving it up
 - C. he shall not give it up
 - D. he will not go to give it up
8. We kept the fire burning all day _____.
 - A. in spite of the fact that the weather was very cold
 - B. even though of the cold weather

- C. due to the fact that the very cold weather
D. because the weather was very cold
9. They enjoyed living there _____.
A. in spite of the bad condition of the house
B. because of the bad condition of the house
C. owing to the house was in bad condition
D. in case the house was in bad condition
10. I will lend you my book when _____.
A. I will finish to read it B. I will finish reading it
C. I finish to read it D. I finish reading it

EXERCISE 15. Choose one phrase or clause that best completes each of the following sentences.

1. They would be rather offended if _____.
A. I don't go to see them B. I won't go to see them
C. I didn't go to see them D. I wouldn't go to see them
2. Had I known that you were ill last week, _____.
A. I would have gone to see you
B. I would go to see you
C. I will go to see you
D. I shall have gone to see you
3. It was not until 1915 that _____.
A. the cinema really to become an industry
B. the cinema really became an industry
C. the cinema has really become an industry
D. the cinema had really become an industry
4. New York Harbour, _____, is one of the largest and finest harbours in the world.
A. which is ice-free in all seasons
B. that is ice-free in all seasons
C. where is ice-free in all seasons
D. it is ice-free in all seasons there
5. Although there is much pollution in Los Angeles, _____.
A. but it is an ideal place to live
B. however it is an ideal place to live
C. it is an ideal place to live therefore
D. it is an ideal place to live
6. Do you think the company will make him _____?
A. to pay some extra money B. paying some extra money
C. pay some extra money D. to paying some extra money

7. He told us about his marriage when _____.
A. we had afternoon tea B. we were having afternoon tea
C. we have had afternoon tea D. we are having afternoon tea
8. _____ by the time I arrived at the party.
A. They ate everything B. They had eaten everything
C. They were eating everything D. They would have eaten everything
9. _____ until you understand how to use all of the programmes.
A. You must keep to practice on the computer
B. You must keep on practicing on the computer
C. You must keep at practice on the computer
D. You must keep prastising on the computer
10. Having tied one end of the rope to his bed, _____.
A. the other end was thrown out of the window by him
B. out of the window was thrown the other end by him
C. he threw the other end out of the window
D. he has thrown the other end out of the window

EXERCISE 16. Choose one phrase or clause that best completes each of the following sentences.

1. My grandparents reminded me _____.
A. to pick them up at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning
B. picking them up at 8 o'clock following morning
C. to pick them up at 8 o'clock the next morning
D. picking them up at 8 o'clock the morning of tomorrow
2. Julia's mother prevented her _____.
A. about going out tonight B. from going out tonight
C. about going out that night D. from going out that night
3. I think I will take it _____.
A. should the company offer me a job
B. when the company offer me a job
C. shall the company offer me a job
D. unless the company offer me a job
4. Had I realized that Quang wanted to get up early, _____.
A. I will wake him up B. I would wake him up
C. I would have woken him up D. I had woken him up
5. _____, but they didn't leave a message.
A. No one phoned while you were out
B. Someone phoned while you were out
C. Anyone was phoning while you were out
D. Everyone was phoning while you were being out

6. _____ in the accident is now in hospital.
 A. The girl was injured B. The girl whom was injured
 C. The girl who was injured D. The girl that injured
7. It was a kind of computer with _____.
 A. that I was not familiar B. whom I was not familiar
 C. it I was not familiar D. which I was not familiar
8. _____ at the University of Melbourne was successful.
 A. The experience was conducted
 B. The experience conducted
 C. The experience where was conducted
 D. The experience which had conducted
9. On Saturday evening, I either go to the cinema _____.
 A. or stay at home and watch TV
 B. nor staying at home and watching TV
 C. and stay at home then watch TV
 D. then staying at home and watching TV
10. They didn't want to come with us at first but _____.
 A. we could able to persuade them
 B. we were able persuading them
 C. we able to persuade them
 D. we were able to persuade them

EXERCISE 17. Choose one phrase or clause that best completes each of the following sentences.

1. Hundreds of people are reported _____.
 A. are homeless after the floods
 B. to be homeless after the floods
 C. being homeless after the floods
 D. were homeless after the floods
2. By the end of the month, _____ for a year.
 A. I'll have been working for this firm
 B. I have been working for this firm
 C. I had been working for this firm
 D. I will be working for this firm
3. _____, but I started doing something else.
 A. I was about doing it B. I have been about doing it
 C. I was about to do it D. I have been about to do it
4. The company agreed to our request and _____.
 A. a new car park was opening B. a new car park opened
 C. a new car park has opened D. a new car park was opened

5. _____ unless you call me this afternoon.
 - A. I will go ahead and get the tickets
 - B. I would go ahead and get the tickets
 - C. I would have gone and got the tickets
 - D. I went and got the tickets
6. The school principal suggested that _____.
 - A. he has been awarded a scholarship
 - B. he must be awarded a scholarship
 - C. he be awarded a scholarship
 - D. he would be awarded a scholarship
7. _____ than I realized it was locked.
 - A. No sooner did I reach the door
 - B. No sooner had I reached the door
 - C. No sooner I reached the door
 - D. No sooner I had reached the door
8. I really prefer just about anything _____.
 - A. to watch television
 - B. to watching television
 - C. more than watch television
 - D. than watching television
9. _____ when I left but I forgot to shut the window.
 - A. I remembered locking the door
 - B. I remembered having locked the door
 - C. I remembered to have been locked the door
 - D. I remembered to lock the door
10. _____ because I've lived in Britain for a long time.
 - A. I have used to drive on the left
 - B. I am used to drive on the left
 - C. I am used to driving on the left
 - D. I used to driving on the left

EXERCISE 18. Choose one option A, B, C, or D that best combines the two sentences.

1. The man opened the window. He wanted to get some fresh air in the room.
 - A. The man opened the window so he wanted to get some fresh air in the room.
 - B. The man opened the window in order to get some fresh air in the room.
 - C. The man opened the window in order for getting some fresh air in the room.
 - D. The man opened the window therefore he could get some fresh air in the room.
2. The city has sixteen schools. Two of them are junior colleges.
 - A. The city has sixteen schools, two of them are junior colleges.
 - B. The city has sixteen schools two of that are junior colleges.

- C. The city has sixteen schools of which two are junior colleges.
D. The city has sixteen schools, two of which are junior colleges.
3. Arthur is not in class today. Mary is not in class today.
A. Neither Arthur nor Mary is in class today.
B. Either Arthur or Mary is in class today.
C. Both Arthur and Mary are in class today.
D. Arthur is not in class today, but Mary is.
4. He walked very quickly. I couldn't keep up with him.
A. He walked very quickly for me to keep up with him.
B. He walked such quickly than I couldn't keep up with him.
C. He walked so quickly that I couldn't keep up with him.
D. He walked enough quickly and I couldn't keep up with him.
5. The weather was rainy and cold. We stayed at home.
A. The weather was rainy and cold, but we stayed at home.
B. Though the weather was rainy and cold, we stayed at home.
C. Because the weather was rainy and cold, we stayed at home.
D. The weather was rainy and cold, however we stayed at home.
6. Yesterday I took my umbrella. I could avoid getting wet.
A. Yesterday I took my umbrella because I wouldn't get wet.
B. Although yesterday I took my umbrella I wouldn't get wet.
C. In case I couldn't get wet yesterday I took my umbrella.
D. Yesterday I took my umbrella, so that I wouldn't get wet.
7. He finished breakfast. He went to his office.
A. Before he finished breakfast he had gone to his office.
B. After he had finished breakfast he went to his office.
C. After he finished breakfast he had gone to his office.
D. Before finishing breakfast he went to his office.
8. I walked down the street. I ran into an old friend.
A. While I was walking down the street, I ran into an old friend.
B. When I walked down the street, I was running into an old friend.
C. When I had walked down the street, I ran into an old friend.
D. While I was walking down the street, I was running into an old friend.
9. I didn't know that you were at home. I didn't visit you.
A. If I knew that you were at home, I would visit you.
B. If I had known that you were at home, I would have visited you.
C. If I knew that you had been at home, I would have visited you.
D. If I would know that you were at home, I visited you.
10. Tom doesn't get much exercise. He's in good shape physically.
A. Because Tom doesn't get much exercise, he's not in good shape physically.

- B. Tom doesn't get much exercise, so he's in good shape physically.
- C. Even though Tom doesn't get much exercise, he's in good shape physically.
- D. Tom doesn't get much exercise, moreover he's in good shape physically.

EXERCISE 19. Mark A, B, C, or D to choose the best way of combining the following pairs of sentences.

1. The wedding took place last Friday. Only members of the family were invited to.

- A. The wedding, which only members of the family were invited to, took place last Friday.
- B. Only members of the family were invited to the wedding which took place last Friday
- C. The wedding took place last Friday, when only members of the family were invited to.
- D. The wedding, where only members of the family were invited to, took place last Friday.

2. I tried to speak English very carefully. I also tried to speak clearly.

- A. Not only tried to speak English very carefully, I also tried to speak clearly.
- B. I tried not only to speak English very carefully but also speak clearly.
- C. I tried to speak English not only very carefully but also clearly.
- D. I tried to speak English very carefully and also clearly.

3. The overcoat is very expensive. He is determined to buy it.

- A. He is determined to buy the overcoat even though it is very expensive.
- B. He is determined to buy the overcoat however expensive it is.
- C. The overcoat is very expensive. However, he is determined to buy it.
- D. All are correct.

4. Those were very difficult assignments. We spent 2 weeks finishing them.

- A. Those were such difficult assignments that we spent 2 weeks finishing them.
- B. Those assignments were so difficult that we spent 2 weeks finishing them.
- C. So difficult were those assignments that we spent 2 weeks finishing them.
- D. All are correct.

5. Phuong is practising the guitar day and night. He wants to play for the dance.

- A. In order to be able to play for the dance, Phuong is practising the guitar day and night.
- B. Phuong is practising the guitar day and night in order that he wants to play for the dance.
- C. Phuong is practising the guitar day and night so that he can play for the dance.
- D. Both A & C are correct.

6. Nickel told them the secret. He had promised not to do so. (in spite of)

- A. In spite of telling them the secret, Nickel had promised not to do so.
- B. Nickel had promised not to tell them the secret in spite of doing so.

- C. Nickel told them the secret in spite of having promised not to do so.
 D. In spite of promising not to do so, Nickel told them the secret.
7. *They were buying a cup of coffee. The public address system called out Nigel's name.*
 A. Just as they were buying a cup of coffee when the public address system called out Nigel's name.
 B. As they were buying a cup of coffee then the public address system called out Nigel's name.
 C. They were buying a cup of coffee when the public address system called out Nigel's name.
 D. Just as the public address system called out Nigel's name, they were buying a cup of coffee.
8. *One of the elephants had only one tusk. We saw these elephants at the zoo.*
 A. We saw these elephants at the zoo, one of which had only one tusk.
 B. One of the elephants that we saw at the zoo had only one tusk.
 C. One of the elephants that had only one tusk we saw at the zoo.
 D. We saw these elephants, one of which had only one tusk at the zoo.
9. *Very few students understand his lecture. The subject of his lecture is very confusing.*
 A. Very few students understand his lecture, the subject of which is very confusing.
 B. Very few students understand his lecture, of which subject is very confusing.
 C. The subject of his lecture, which very few students understand, is very confusing.
 D. The subject of his lecture, which is very confusing, very few students understand.
10. *This is a rare opportunity. You should take advantage of it to get a better job.*
 A. This is a rare opportunity, which you should take advantage of to get a better job.
 B. This is a rare opportunity of which you should take advantage to get a better job.
 C. You should take advantage of this opportunity, which is rare to get a better job.
 D. You should take advantage of this rare opportunity, which is to get a better job.

EXERCISE 20. Mark A, B, C, or D to choose the best way of combining the following pairs of sentences.

1. *People live together in one place. They form a community.*
 A. When people form a community, they live together in one place.
 B. In order to live together in one place, people form a community.
 C. People form a community when living together in one place.
 D. Forming a community, people live together in one place.
2. *Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote four novels. "The Scarlet Letter" became an American literary classic.*
 A. Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote four novels, of which "The Scarlet Letter" became an American literary classic.
 B. Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote four novels, one of which is "The Scarlet Letter" becoming an American literary classic.
 C. Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote four novels, one of which, "The Scarlet Letter", became an American literary classic.

- D. Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote four novels, of which one, "The Scarlet Letter" became an American literary classic.
3. *No one knows what colour dinosaurs were. No sample of their skin has survived.*
- A. Because no one knows what colour dinosaurs were, no sample of their skin has survived.
 - B. No sample of dinosaurs' skin has survived because no one knows what colour they were.
 - C. No one knows what colour dinosaurs were which is because no sample of their skin has survived.
 - D. No one knows what colour dinosaurs were because no sample of their skin has survived.
4. *We started out for California. It started to rain right after that.*
- A. No sooner had we started out for California when it started to rain.
 - B. No sooner had we started out for California than it started to rain.
 - C. No sooner had it started to rain than we started out for California.
 - D. No sooner did we start out for California than it started to rain.
5. *She doesn't want to go to their party. We don't want to go either.*
- A. Neither she nor we want to go to their party.
 - B. Neither we nor she want to go to their party.
 - C. Neither we nor she wants to go to their party.
 - D. Either we or she doesn't want to go to their party.
6. *This exercise is tedious. It is hard, too.*
- A. Not only is this exercise tedious but it is also hard.
 - B. Not only tedious is this exercise but also hard it is.
 - C. Not only is this exercise tedious but is it also hard.
 - D. This exercise is not only tedious but also it is hard.
7. *The girl is talking to a man with a ponytail. She is my friend.*
- A. The girl, whom a man with a ponytail is talking to, is my friend.
 - B. The girl, who is talking to a man with a ponytail, is my friend.
 - C. My friend is the girl, who is talking to a man with a ponytail.
 - D. The girl who is talking to a man with a ponytail is my friend.
8. *He heard the news. He left immediately.*
- A. As soon as he had heard the news, he left immediately.
 - B. As soon as he left immediately, he heard the news.
 - C. As having heard the news, he left immediately.
 - D. He left immediately as soon as he heard the news.
9. *People make wine to enjoy themselves. It is wine that has had effects on their mental and physical health.*
- A. Despite making wine to enjoy themselves, it is wine that has bad effects on people's mental and physical health.

- B. Despite having bad effects on their mental and physical health, people make wine to enjoy themselves.
- C. Although people make wine to enjoy themselves, it is wine that has bad effects on their mental and physical health.
- D. Both A & C are correct.

10. *You have disobeyed. You will be punished.*

- A. As a result of having disobeyed, you will be punished.
- B. The result of your not obeying is punishing.
- C. You have disobeyed, as a result of which, you will be punished.
- D. Being punished is as a result of your having disobeyed.

EXERCISE 21. Mark A, B, C, or D to choose the best way of combining the following pairs of sentences.

1. *The station was full of thieves. He warned me to keep an eye on my luggage.*

- A. When the station was full of thieves, he warned me to keep an eye on my luggage.
- B. The reason why he warned me to keep an eye on my luggage was because the station was full of thieves.
- C. Only when the station was full of thieves, did he warn me to keep an eye on my luggage.
- D. He warned me to keep an eye on my luggage as the station was full of thieves.

2. *The river may rise higher. We have to move upstairs.*

- A. We'll have to move upstairs if the river rises any higher.
- B. Unless the river rises any higher we won't have to move upstairs.
- C. If we don't move upstairs, the river may rise higher.
- D. We'll have to move upstairs in case the river may rise any higher.

3. *Janet enjoyed working for Brinkman. She did not plan to be a secretary all her life.*

- A. Janet enjoyed working for Brinkman as though she did not plan to be a secretary all her life.
- B. Janet enjoyed working for Brinkman. However, she did not plan to be a secretary all her life.
- C. Despite enjoying working for Brinkman, yet Janet did not plan to be a secretary all her life.
- D. However much did Janet enjoy working for Brinkman, she did not plan to be a secretary all her life.

4. *Bangkok has one of the highest average temperatures of any city in the world. You don't need to take heavy clothes when you go to Bangkok.*

- A. Bangkok, to which you don't need to take heavy clothes when you go, has one of the highest average temperatures of any city in the world.
- B. Bangkok, where you don't need to take heavy clothes when you go has one of the highest average temperatures of any city in the world.

- C. You don't need to take heavy clothes when you go to Bangkok, which has one of the highest average temperatures of any city in the world.
- D. When you go to Bangkok which has one of the highest average temperatures of any city in the world, you don't need to take heavy clothes.
5. *The central heating had been on all day. The house felt terribly cold.*
- A. Although the house felt terribly cold, the central heating had been on all day
- B. In spite of the fact that the house felt terribly cold, the central heating had been on all day.
- C. The house felt terribly cold even though the central heating had been on all day.
- D. The house felt terribly cold, yet the central heating had been on all day.
6. *The weather has been bad lately. I am very depressed now.*
- A. If the weather had been better lately, I wouldn't be so depressed now.
- B. If the weather hasn't been so bad lately, I won't be so depressed now.
- C. If the weather hadn't been so bad lately, I wouldn't have been so depressed now.
- D. If the weather had been worse lately, I would be depressed now.
7. *Freda is writing to a newspaper in England. She wants to find a pen-friend.*
- A. Freda is writing to a newspaper in England in order that she finds a pen-friend
- B. So that she find a pen-friend, Freda is writing to a newspaper in England.
- C. Freda is writing to a newspaper in England in order for her to find a pen-friend.
- D. Freda is writing to a newspaper in England to find a pen-friend.
8. *He forgot to take his umbrella. He forgot to take his case.*
- A. He not only forgot to take his umbrella but also he forgot to take his case
- B. Not only he forgot to take his umbrella but he also forgot to take his case
- C. Not only did he forget to take his umbrella but he also forgot to take his case
- D. He forgot to not only take his umbrella but also to take his case.
9. *We haven't got a dishwasher. We haven't got a microwave oven.*
- A. We haven't got a dishwasher. Neither have we got a microwave oven.
- B. We haven't got a dishwasher and we haven't got a microwave oven, too.
- C. We haven't got a dishwasher nor have we got a microwave oven.
- D. We have got neither a dishwasher nor a microwave oven.
10. *Ann's children couldn't swim. She said that there should be more notices warning people.*
- A. Ann's children, who couldn't swim, said that there should be more notices warning people.
- B. Ann said that there should be more notices warning people whose children couldn't swim.
- C. Ann, whose children couldn't swim, said that there should be more notices warning people.
- D. Ann's children couldn't swim who said that there should be more notices warning people.

EXERCISE 22. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct and natural combination of each pair of sentences given.

1. *Mercury is always seen near the sun just before sunrise and soon after sunset. It is called the morning or evening star.*

- A. Mercury which is always seen near the sun just before sunrise and soon after sunset is called the morning or evening star.
- B. Mercury, that is always seen near the sun just before sunrise and soon after sunset, is called the morning or evening star.
- C. Mercury, which is always seen near the sun just before sunrise and soon after sunset, is called the morning or evening star.
- D. Mercury is always seen near the sun just before sunrise and soon after sunset which is called the morning or evening star.

2. *George Bernard Shaw was an Irish playwright. A photo of him smiles impishly at me from the wall of my study.*

- A. George Bernard Shaw, the photo of whom smiles impishly at me from the wall of my study, was an Irish playwright.
- B. George Bernard Shaw, the photo of him smiles impishly at me from the wall of my study, was an Irish playwright.
- C. George Bernard Shaw, whose photo smiles impishly at me from the wall of my study, was an Irish playwright.
- D. George Bernard Shaw, of whom the photo smiles impishly at me from the wall of my study, was an Irish playwright.

3. *I thought they might be hungry. I offered them something to eat.*

- A. Thinking they might be hungry, I offered them something to eat.
- B. Thought they might be hungry, I offered them something to eat.
- C. I thought they might be hungry, offering them something to eat.
- D. Having thought they might be hungry, I offered them something to eat.

4. *I whispered. I didn't want anybody else to hear our conversation.*

- A. I whispered so nobody could hear our conversation.
- B. I whispered so that nobody could hear our conversation.
- C. I whispered so that nobody could not hear our conversation.
- D. I whispered so that somebody could not hear our conversation.

5. *He has a box. He plans to put his savings in it.*

- A. He has a box putting his savings in.
- B. He has a box to put his savings in.
- C. He has a box to put his savings in it.
- D. He has a box planning to put his savings in.

6. *The bed has no mattress. I sleep on this bed.*

- A. The bed on which I sleep has no mattress.
- B. The bed has no mattress which I sleep on.

- C. I sleep on this bed, that has no mattress.
 D. The bed on that I sleep has no mattress.
7. *He was suspected to have stolen credit cards. The police have investigated him for days.*
 A. He has been investigated for days, suspected to have stolen credit cards,
 B. Suspecting to have stolen credit cards, he has been investigated for days.
 C. Having suspected to have stolen credit cards, he has been investigated for days.
 D. Suspected to have stolen credit cards, he has been investigated for days.
8. *We had spent nearly all our money. So we couldn't afford to stay in a hotel.*
 A. Having spent nearly all our money, so we couldn't afford to stay in a hotel.
 B. Spent nearly all our money, we couldn't afford to stay in a hotel.
 C. Having spent nearly all our money, we couldn't afford to stay in a hotel.
 D. After having spent nearly our all money, we couldn't afford to stay in a hotel.
9. *He wore glasses and a false beard. He wanted nobody to recognize him.*
 A. He wore glasses and a false beard in order to avoid being recognizing.
 B. He wore glasses and a false beard in order to avoid recognizing.
 C. He wore glasses and a false beard in order that avoid being recognized.
 D. He wore glasses and a false beard in order to avoid being recognized.
10. *The girl packed the vase in polyester foam. She didn't want it to get broken in the post.*
 A. The girl packed the vase in polyester foam so that it didn't get broken in the post.
 B. The girl packed the vase in polyester foam so it didn't get broken in the post.
 C. The girl packed the vase in polyester foam so as it didn't get broken in the post.
 D. The girl packed the vase in polyester foam for it didn't get broken in the post.

EXERCISE 23. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct and natural combination of each pair of sentences given.

1. *We have been friends for years. It is quite easy to share secrets between us.*
 A. Being friends for years, we find it quite easy to share secrets.
 B. We find it quite easy to share secrets, being friends for years.
 C. We have been friends for years so that it is quite easy to share secrets between us.
 D. Having been friends for years, we find quite easy to share secrets between us.
2. *A simplified edition is easier to read than the original. It's shorter.*
 A. A simplified edition which is shorter than the original is easier to read.
 B. A simplified edition, which is shorter than the original, is easier to read.
 C. A simplified edition is easier to read than the original which is shorter.
 D. A simplified edition is easier to read than the original that is shorter.
3. *In India I shall be spending most of my time in New Delhi. The shade temperature there can reach 45°C in June.*
 A. In India I shall be spending most of my time in New Delhi where the shade temperature can reach 45°C in June.
 B. In India I shall be spending most of my time in New Delhi, where the shade temperature can reach 45°C in June.

- C. In India I shall be spending most of my time in New Delhi which the shade temperature can reach 45°C in June.
- D. In India I shall be spending most of my time in New Delhi, where the shade temperature there can reach 45°C in June.
4. *My brother can't find a job. He is very well qualified.*
- A. My brother can't find a job even though he is very well qualified.
- B. My brother can't find a job but he is very well qualified.
- C. My brother can't find a job despite he is very well qualified.
- D. My brother can't find a job despite a fact that he is very well qualified.
5. *The books are used for reference. Do you want to read them?*
- A. Do you want to read the books, which are used for reference?
- B. Do you want to read the books which are used for reference?
- C. Do you want to read the books using for reference ?
- D. Do you want to read the books which are using for reference?
6. *The woman's purse was stolen outside the supermarket. The police came to question her.*
- A. The woman's purse was stolen outside the supermarket, which the police came to question her.
- B. The police came to question the woman whose purse was stolen outside the supermarket.
- C. The police came to question the woman, whose purse was stolen outside the supermarket.
- D. The police came to question the woman, the purse of whom was stolen outside the supermarket.
7. *Very few students understood his lecture. The subject of his lecture was very confusing.*
- A. Very few students understood his lecture of which the subject was very confusing.
- B. Very few students understood his lecture, which the subject of was very confusing.
- C. Very few students understood his lecture, the subject of which was very confusing.
- D. The subject of his lecture was very confusing which very few students understood.
8. *The exercise was very long. Jimmy couldn't do it in thirty minutes.*
- A. The exercise was very long so that Jimmy couldn't do it in thirty minutes.
- B. The exercise was too long that Jimmy couldn't do it in thirty minutes.
- C. The exercise was too long for Jimmy to do it in thirty minutes.
- D. The exercise was too long for Jimmy to do in thirty minutes.
9. *The shopkeeper didn't show me the shirt. She didn't show me the sweater.*
- A. The shopkeeper neither showed me the shirt nor showed me the sweater.
- B. The shopkeeper showed me neither the shirt nor showed me the sweater.
- C. The shopkeeper showed me neither the shirt nor the sweater.
- D. The shopkeeper neither didn't show me the shirt nor she didn't show me the sweater.
10. *Pelé became an international ambassador for the sport. He worked to promote peace and understanding through friendly sports activities.*
- A. Becoming an international ambassador for the sport, Pelé had worked to promote peace and understanding through friendly sports activities.

- B. Pelé became an international ambassador for the sport, worked to promote peace and understanding through friendly sports activities.
- C. Pelé became an international ambassador for the sport, that worked to promote peace and understanding through friendly sports activities.
- D. Pelé became an international ambassador for the sport, working to promote peace and understanding through friendly sports activities.

EXERCISE 24. Mark A, B, C, or D to choose the best way of making up the sentence from the words and phrases given.

1. *in order/ make/ good impression/ job interview, you need/ prepare yourself/ interview/ carefully.*

- A. In order to make a good impression on a job interview, you need to prepare yourself to be interviewed carefully.
- B. In order to make a good impression during a job interview, you need to prepare yourself for the interview carefully.
- C. In order to make good impression during a job interview, you need to be prepared yourself for the interview carefully.
- D. In order to make a good impression on a job interview, you need to prepare by yourself for the interview carefully.

2. *you/ ask/ many things/ yourself, and especially/ reason/ you decide/ apply/ job.*

- A. You may ask many things by yourself, and especially about the reason you decide to apply for a job.
- B. You may ask many things yourself, and especially the reason why you have decided to apply for the job.
- C. You may be asked many things about yourself, and especially the reason why you have decided to apply for the job.
- D. You may be asked many things about yourself, and especially about the reason why you decide to apply for the job.

3. *you/ ask/ interviewer/ salary/ you expect,/position you/ apply/ and/ duties you have/ do/ job.*

- A. You can ask the interviewer what salary you expect, what position you apply and what duties you have to do in the job.
- B. You can ask the interviewer what salary you expect, what position you are applying and what duties you have to do for the job.
- C. You can ask the interviewer about the salary you expect, the position you are applying and the duties you have to do in the job.
- D. You can ask the interviewer about the salary that you are expecting, the position that you have applied and about the duties you will have to do in the job.

4. *children learn/ native language/ so that/ they/ be able/ communicate/ other people/ them.*

- A. Children learn the native language so that they can be able to communicate to other people around them.

- B. Children learn their native language so that they will be able to communicate with other people around them.
- C. The children learn the native language so that they can be able to communicate with other people around them.
- D. The children learn their native language so that they will be able to communicate to other people around them.
5. *education give/ knowledge/ things around us and it/ preserve/ national noble traditions and customs/ generation/ generation.*
- A. Education gives us knowledge of things around us and it preserves the national noble traditions and customs from generation to generation.
- B. Education gives us the knowledge of things around us and preserves national noble traditions and customs for generation and generation.
- C. Education has given us knowledge about the things around us and it preserves the national and noble traditions and customs for generation and generation.
- D. Education is giving us knowledge of things around us and it preserves the national noble traditions and customs from generation to generation.
6. *World Wildlife Fund/ work/ protect and save/ forests/ in danger,/ plant new trees / fuel/ wood/ and/ slow down/ greenhouse effect.*
- A. World Wildlife Fund works to protect and save the forests in danger, to plant new trees for fuel and wood and to slow down the greenhouse effect.
- B. World Wildlife Fund is working to protect and save the forests that are in danger, planting new trees for fuel and wood and slowing down the greenhouse effect.
- C. The World Wildlife Fund has been working to protect and save the forests which are in danger, to plant the new trees for fuel wood and to slow down greenhouse effect.
- D. The World Wildlife Fund is working to protect and save the forests that are in danger, to plant new trees for fuel wood and to slow down the greenhouse effect.
7. *most effective/ thing/ be/ we/ use/ natural resources/ economically/ possible.*
- A. The most effective thing is that we must use our natural resources economically as possible.
- B. The most effective thing is that we use natural resources as economically as possible.
- C. The most effective thing is that we should use natural resources as economically as possible.
- D. Both B & C are correct.
8. *governments/ take action/ prevent individuals/ companies/ harm/ environment.*
- A. The governments must take an action to prevent individuals and companies that harm the environment.
- B. The governments must take some action to prevent individuals from companies to harm the environment.

- C. Governments must take action to prevent individuals and companies from harming the environment.
- D. Governments should take action by preventing individuals and companies from harming the environment.
9. *all/ people/ earth/ know/ without/ ozone layer, not only/ human beings/ but also /all/ plants and animals/ expose/ dangerous rays/ sun.*
- A. All people on earth know that without the ozone layer, not only human beings but also all plants and animals would be exposed to dangerous rays from the sun.
- B. All of people on earth know that without the ozone layer, not only human beings but also all plants and animals are exposed by dangerous rays from the sun.
- C. All of the people on earth know that without the ozone layer, not only human beings but also all plants and animals would expose to dangerous rays of the sun.
- D. All people on the earth know that without the ozone layer, not only human beings but also all plants and animals would be exposed to dangerous rays by the sun.
10. *chemicals/ we use/ clean/ and/ waste/ factories/ go/ our water system/ pollute/ water/ we drink/ and/ fish/ we eat.*
- A. Chemicals that we use to clean and waste from factories go into our water system and pollute the water that we drink and the fish that we eat.
- B. The chemicals we use for cleaning and the waste from factories go into our water system and pollute the water that we drink and the fish that we eat.
- C. The chemicals that we use to clean and the waste from factories go to our water system to pollute the water we drink and the fish we eat.
- D. The chemicals we use for cleaning and the waste from the factories go into our water system and pollute the water that we are drinking and the fish that we are eating.

EXERCISE 25. Mark A, B, C, or D to choose the best way of making the sentence from the prompts given.

1. *some/ pesticides and fertilizers/ we/ sprayed/ our crops/ find/ dangerous.*
- A. Some pesticides and fertilizers which we spray on our crops are found dangerous.
- B. Some of pesticides and fertilizers we spray to our crops are found to be dangerous.
- C. Some of the pesticides and fertilizers we are spraying with our crops have been found to be dangerous.
- D. Some of the pesticides and fertilizers we have sprayed on our crops have been found to be dangerous.
2. *everybody/ know/ cars/ emit/ dangerous gases/ cause poisonous air and cancer, but no one/ want/ to travel/ foot/ or/ bicycles.*
- A. Everybody knows the cars that emit dangerous gases to cause poisonous air and cancer, but no one wants to travel on foot or bicycles.
- B. Everybody knows cars emitting dangerous gases that cause poisonous air and cancer, but no one wants to travel on foot or bicycles.

- C. Everybody knows that cars emit dangerous gases that cause poisonous air and cancer, but no one wants to travel on foot or by bicycles.
- D. Everybody knows about cars that emit dangerous gases causing poisonous air and cancer, but no one wants to travel on foot or by bicycles.
3. *all/ manufactures/ know/ wastes/ factories make/ water and soil/ pollute, but they/ not want to spend/ lot/ their money/ treat/ wastes safely.*
- A. All of manufactures know that wastes from factories make the water and soil pollute, but they do not want to spend a lot of their money to treat wastes safely.
- B. All the manufactures know that wastes from factories make water and soil pollute, but they do not want to spend a lot of their money treating the wastes safely.
- C. All of the manufactures know that the wastes from the factories make water and soil polluted, but they do not want to spend a lot of their money treating the wastes safely.
- D. All manufactures know that wastes from factories make water and soil polluted, but they do not want to spend a lot of their money on treating the wastes safely.
4. *recent study/ discover/ aspirin/ can also reduce/ risk/ heart attack,/ colon cancer,/ some kinds of strokes,/ high blood pressure/ pregnant women.*
- A. A recent study discovered the aspirin that can also reduce risk of heart attack, colon cancer, some kinds of strokes, and high blood pressure from pregnant women.
- B. A recent study has discovered that aspirin can also reduce the risk of heart attack, colon cancer, some kinds of strokes, and high blood pressure in pregnant women.
- C. The recent study has discovered aspirin that can also reduce the risk with heart attack, colon cancer, some kinds of strokes, and high blood pressure in pregnant women.
- D. A recent study has discovered that aspirin can also be reduced without a risk of heart attack, colon cancer, some kinds of strokes, and high blood pressure in pregnant women.
5. *if/ you take aspirin/ long time,/ you/ have stomach pains/ and hear/ problems.*
- A. If you take aspirin in a long time, you will have stomach pains and hear some problems.
- B. If you take aspirin within a long time, you have stomach pains and hearing problems.
- C. If you take aspirin for a long time, you will have stomach pains and hearing problems.
- D. If you took the aspirin for such long time, you would have stomach pains and hearing problems.
6. *even though/ doctors believe/ aspirin can cure illnesses/ such as heart disease, / they/ encourage people/ eat/ healthy diet,/ do exercise,/ and not/ smoke.*
- A. Even though doctors believe that aspirin can cure illnesses such as heart disease, they still encourage people to eat a healthy diet, do exercise, and not to smoke.

- B. Even though doctors who believe that aspirin can cure illnesses such as heart disease, they still encourage people to eat healthy diet, to do exercise, and not to smoke.
- C. Even though the doctors believe that aspirin can cure illnesses such as heart disease, yet they still encourage people to eat a healthy diet, do exercise, and not smoke.
- D. Even though doctors believe in the aspirin that can cure illnesses such as heart disease, they still encourage people to eat a healthy diet, do exercise, and not to smoke.
7. *scientists/ proved/ there/ close link/ smoking/ lung diseases/ such as/ cough/ tuberculosis/ and/ worst/ all/ fatal cancer.*
- A. Scientists proved that there has been a close link from smoking to lung diseases, such as from cough to tuberculosis and worst of all, fatal cancer.
- B. Scientists have proved that there has been a close link of smoking with lung diseases, such as cough and tuberculosis and the worst of all, fatal cancer.
- C. Scientists have been proving that there is a close link between smoking and lung diseases, such as cough and tuberculosis and worst of all is fatal cancer.
- D. Scientists have proved that there is a close link between smoking and lung diseases, such as cough and tuberculosis and the worst of all is fatal cancer.
8. *it/ estimate/ annual medical cost/ lung cancer/ heart disease/ and many other illnesses/ connect/ smoke/ between 20 and 35 million pounds.*
- A. It is estimated that the annual medical cost of lung cancer, heart disease, and many other illness connected with smoking is between 20 and 35 million pounds.
- B. It is estimated that annual medical cost for lung cancer, heart disease, and many other illness that are connected with smoking is between 20 and 35 million pounds.
- C. It has been estimated that the annual medical cost for lung cancer, heart disease, and many other illness connected to smoking is between 20 and 35 million pounds.
- D. It was estimated that the annual medical cost of lung cancer, heart disease, and many other illness connected to smoking is between 20 and 35 million pounds.
9. *Person/ addict/ alcohol/ produce/ mentally-ill children/ and he/ easily have/ risk/ stomach cancer/ liver disease/ amputation.*
- A. A person who is addicted to alcohol may produce mentally-ill children and he easily has the risk of stomach cancer, liver disease and amputation.
- B. A person addicted to alcohol may produce mentally-ill children, and he easily has the risk of stomach cancer, liver disease and amputation.
- C. The person that is addicted to alcohol can produce mentally-ill children, and he easily has the risk of having stomach cancer, liver disease and amputation.
- D. Both A & B are correct.
10. *appearance/ steamboats and railroads/ reduce/ transportation cost/ and have effects/ conditions/ workers.*
- A. Appearance of the steamboats and the railroads have reduced transportation cost and had effects in conditions of workers.

- B. The appearance of steamboats and railroads reduced transportation cost and had effects on the conditions of workers.
- C. The appearance of the steamboats and railroads have reduced transportation cost and had effects on conditions of workers.
- D. The appearance of steamboats and railroads had reduced transportation cost and had effects on conditions of workers.

EXERCISE 26. Choose one option A, B, C, or D that shows the best way of making up a sentence from the prompts.

1. *has / considerable / which / from / languages / English / got / borrowings / come / other //*.
 - A. English got considerable borrowings which has come from other languages.
 - B. English come from other languages which has got considerable borrowings.
 - C. English has considerable languages which got come from other borrowings.
 - D. English has got considerable borrowings which come from other languages.
2. *you / lying / sun / book / are / of / in / reading / fond / the / a //*?
 - A. Are you lying in the sun fond of reading a book?
 - B. Are you fond of lying in the sun reading a book?
 - C. Are you reading a book fond in lying of the sun?
 - D. Are you fond in reading a book lying in the sun?
3. *life / New York / more / than / of / Oxford / in / is / expensive / that //*.
 - A. That life of Oxford is more expensive than in New York.
 - B. That life in New York is more expensive than of Oxford.
 - C. Life in New York is more expensive than that of Oxford.
 - D. Life of Oxford is expensive more than that in New York.
4. *whose / had / influence / workers / German / Engels / ideas / great / on / was / philosophers / a / a //*.
 - A. Engels, was a German philosopher, whose ideas had a great influence on workers.
 - B. Engels, whose was a German philosopher, had a great influence ideas on workers.
 - C. Engels, whose ideas had a great influence on workers, was a German philosopher.
 - D. Engles, whose had a great influence ideas on workers, was a German philosopher.
5. *life / will / if / tests / stop / on / be / nuclear / don't / earth / destroyed / stop //*.
 - A. Life on earth will be destroyed if nuclear tests don't stop.
 - B. Life on earth don't stop if nuclear tests will be destroyed.
 - C. If life on earth will be destroyed nuclear tests don't stop.
 - D. If life on earth don't stop nuclear tests will be destroyed.
6. *ancient / might / hundreds / arms / pyramids / the / have / weight / Egyptians / used / of / build / to //*.
 - A. The ancient Egyptians have used hundreds of arms weight to might build pyramids.
 - B. Pyramids might have used hundreds arms weight to build of the ancient Egyptians.
 - C. Hundreds weight arms might have used to build pyramids of the ancient Egyptians.
 - D. The ancient Egyptians might have used hundreds of weight arms to build pyramids.

7. *rain / in / so / have / I / an / had / if / umbrella / wouldn't / got / the / wet / I / had //*.

- A. If I wouldn't have got so wet in the rain I had had an umbrella.
- B. If I had had an umbrella I wouldn't have got so wet in the rain.
- C. If I have had an umbrella I wouldn't had got so wet in the rain.
- D. If I wouldn't had got so wet in the rain I have had an umbrella.

8. *meeting / to / will / that / is / unlikely / he / come / the / it //*.

- A. He is unlikely that it will come to the meeting.
- B. It is unlikely that he will come to the meeting.
- C. Unlikely that is it will he come to the meeting.
- D. That will it unlikely he is come to the meeting.

9. *spent / deal / on / education / he / great / time / a / his / of //*.

- A. He spent on his education a great deal of time.
- B. He spent his great deal of time on a education.
- C. He spent his education on a great deal of time.
- D. He spent a great deal of time on his education.

10. *Tom / get / cough / he / fewer / wouldn't / a / if / smoked / cigarettes / had //*.

- A. Tom wouldn't get a bad cough if he smoked fewer cigarettes.
- B. Tom wouldn't smoked fewer cigarettes if he get a bad cough.
- C. If Tom wouldn't get a bad cough he smoked fewer cigarettes.
- D. If Tom wouldn't smoked fewer cigarettes he get a bad cough.

EXERCISE 27. Choose one option A, B, C, or D that shows the best way of making up a sentence from the prompts.

1. *It / he / good crop / here / if / storm / not / sweep through //*.

- A. It will be a good crop here if a storm doesn't sweep through.
- B. It would be a good crop here if a storm didn't sweep through.
- C. It had been a good crop if a storm wouldn't have swept through.
- D. It would have been a good crop if a storm hadn't swept through.

2. *I / he / fond / sit / alone / boat / and / do / nothing //*.

- A. I am fond of sitting alone in a boat and doing nothing.
- B. I was fond at sitting along on the boat and doing nothing.
- C. I will be fond to sit alone on a boat and do nothing.
- D. I do be fond at sitting alone at the boat and doing nothing.

3. *Darwin / who / he / famous / English / scientist / develop / theory / evolution //*.

- A. Darwin who is a famous English scientist developed a theory for evolution.
- B. Darwin who was the famous English scientist develops the theory at evolution.
- C. Darwin, who is a famous English scientist, has developed a theory on evolution.
- D. Darwin, who was a famous English scientist, developed the theory of evolution.

4. *She / not enjoy / stay / home / look after / children //*.

- A. She not enjoys staying at home to look after her children.
- B. She isn't enjoy to stay in home looking after her children.

- C. She doesn't enjoy staying at home looking after the children.
 D. She didn't enjoy stay in home and look after the children.
5. *Children / be / likely / go / school / age / three //*.
 A. The children are likely going to school in the age from three.
 B. The children are likely to go to school at the age of three.
 C. The children is likely to go to school for the age on three.
 D. The children is likely going to school on the age for three.
6. *It / be / English / pronunciation / that / cause / me / lot / difficulty //*.
 A. It is an English pronunciation that causes to me lot of difficulty.
 B. It is an English pronunciation that causes me a lot difficulty.
 C. It is the English pronunciation that causes me a lot of difficulties.
 D. It is the English pronunciation that cause to me a lots of difficulties.
7. *When / we / get / cinema / film / show / 20 minute //*.
 A. When we get at a cinema a film has been shown at 20 minutes.
 B. When we get to a cinema the film was shown from 20 minutes.
 C. When we got at the cinema a film has been shown since 20 minutes.
 D. When we got to the cinema the film had been shown for 20 minutes.
8. *He / use / be / excellent / footballer / but / now / he / too old / play //*.
 A. He used to be an excellent footballer, but now he is too old to play.
 B. He used to being the excellent footballer, but now he is too old for play.
 C. He used for being the excellent footballer, but now he is too old enough to play.
 D. He used is an excellent footballer, but now he is too old for playing.
9. *I / go / make / early / start / in order / I / not get / stuck / traffic //*.
 A. I am going to make an early start in order that I won't get stuck in the traffic.
 B. I am going for making an early start in order to I don't get stuck on a traffic.
 C. I have gone to make the early start in order I didn't get stuck on the traffic.
 D. I have gone for making the early start in order so I wouldn't get stuck in a traffic.
10. *They / not answer / phone / this morning / so / must / be / out //*.
 A. They don't answer a phone this morning so they must be out.
 B. They didn't answer a phone this morning so they must went out.
 C. They didn't answer the phone this morning so they must have gone out.
 D. They not answered the phone this morning so they must gone out.

EXERCISE 28. Choose from the alternatives A, B, C, and D the best way to make meaningful sentences from the words given about Jack London.

1. *Jack London/ life and writings/ represent/ American/ love/ adventure*
 A. Jack London's life and writings represent the American love of adventure.
 B. Jack London's life and writings represents the American love of adventure.

- C. Jack London's life and writings represent for the American love of adventure.
 D. Jack London's life and writings represents for the American love of adventure.
2. *He/ quit/ school/ fourteen/ become/ sailor*
 A. He quitted a school when he was fourteen to become a sailor.
 B. He quitted school at the age of fourteen becoming a sailor.
 C. He quit school at the age of fourteen and became a sailor.
 D. He quit the school at the age of fourteen and became a sailor.
3. *He/ travell/ many place/ Europe/ United States/ Far East*
 A. He travelled to many places in Europe, United States and the Far East.
 B. He travelled to many places in Europe, the United States and the Far East.
 C. He travelled to many places of Europe, the United States and the Far East.
 D. He travelled to many places in Europe, the United State and the Far East.
4. *experiences/ wild/ northern country provide/ material/ many/ later/ stories/ novels*
 A. His experiences in the wild northern country provided material for many of his later stories and novels.
 B. His experiences in the wild northern country provided with material for many of his later stories and novels.
 C. His experiences in the wild northern country provided material for many from his later stories and novels.
 D. His experiences of the wild northern country provided material for many of his later stories and novels.
5. *best-known/ novels/ include/ The Call of the Wild/ The Sea-wolf*
 A. His best-known novels include *The Call of the Wild* and *The Sea Wolf*.
 B. His best-known novels include with *The Call of the Wild* and *The Sea Wolf*.
 C. His best-known novels includes in *The Call of the Wild* and *The Sea Wolf*.
 D. His best-known novels include of *The Call of the Wild* and *The Sea Wolf*.
- Choose from the alternatives A, B, C, and D the best way to make meaningful sentences from the words and phrases given about conservation.**
6. *Conservation / be / safeguarding and preservation / natural resources.*
 A. Conservation is safeguarding and preservation of natural resources.
 B. Conservation is the safeguarding and preservation of natural resources.
 C. Conservation is the safeguard and preservation of natural resources.
 D. Conservation is the safeguarding and preserving natural resources.
7. *fight / pollution / our environment / be / great importance*
 A. The fight against the pollution of our environment is of great important.
 B. The fight against the pollution of our environment is great importance.
 C. The fight against the pollution of our environment is of great importance.
 D. The fight against pollution of our environment is of great importance.
8. *particular / we / have to / fight / dirty and poison / air and water*
 A. In particular, we have to fight against dirtying and poisoning of our air and water.

- B. Particularly, we have to fight against the dirtying and poisoning of our air and water.
- C. In particular, we have to fight with the dirtying and poisoning of our air and water.
- D. In particularly, we have to fight against the dirtying and poisoning of our air and water.

9. *Conservation / be / concern / reclaiming / land*

- A. Conservation is also concerned with the reclaiming of land.
- B. Conservation is also concerned about the reclaiming of land.
- C. Conservation is also concerned with reclaiming of land.
- D. Conservation is also concerned with the reclaiming in land.

10. *Conservation / include / search / alternative fuels / energy / wind or sun*

- A. Conservation is also including searching alternative fuels, such as the energy of the wind or the sun.
- B. Conservation is also included searching alternative fuels, such as the energy of the wind or the sun.
- C. Conservation also includes the searching alternative fuels, such as the energy of the wind or the sun.
- D. Conservation also includes searching alternative fuels, such as the energy of the wind or the sun.

EXERCISE 29. Choose the best sentence (A, B, C or D) that is best made from the given prompts.

1. *Can / tell / name / French emperor / final battle / Waterloo / ? /*

- A. Can you tell me the name of the French emperor whose final battle was in Waterloo?
- B. Can you tell me a name of the French emperor whose final battle was in Waterloo?
- C. Can you tell me the name of a French emperor whose final battle was in Waterloo?
- D. Can you tell me the name of the French emperor, his final battle was in Waterloo?

2. *Marconi / invented / radio / born / Bologna / Italia / 1874.*

- A. Marconi who invented a radio, was born in Bologna, Italia in 1874.
- B. Marconi, who invented radio was born in Bologna in Italia in 1874.
- C. Marconi, who invented the radio, was born in Boloyma, Italia in 1874.
- D. Marconi who invented a radio was born in Boloyma, Italia in 1874.

3. *He / like / nothing / better / sit / read / science books / father's / library.*

- A. He liked nothing better than to sit and read science books in his father's library.
- B. He liked nothing better than to sit to read science books in his father's library.
- C. He liked nothing better than sitting and read science books in his father's library.
- D. He liked nothing better than to sit and read science books in father's library.

4. *Isaac Newton / discover / Law of Gravity / seeing / apple / fall / tree.*

- A. Isaac Newton discovered the Law of Gravity seeing an apple falling from the tree.
- B. Isaac Newton discovered the Law of Gravity after seeing an apple falling from the tree.

- C. Isaac Newton had discovered the Law of Gravity after seeing an apple falling from the tree.
- D. Isaac Newton discovered the Law of Gravity after seeing a apple falling from a tree.
5. *James Watt / invention / steam / engine / famous / world / Scottish scientist.*
- A. James Watt, whose invention of steam engine is famous all the world, is a Scottish scientist.
- B. James Watt whose invention of steam engine is famous throughout the world was Scottish scientist.
- C. James Watt, whose invention of steam engine is famous throughout the world, was a Scottish scientist.
- D. James Watt whose invention of steam engine is famous round the world was a Scottish scientist.
6. *Newspaper / publish / everyday / call / daily.*
- A. A newspaper which is published everyday is called a daily newspaper.
- B. A newspaper which is published everyday called a daily newspaper.
- C. A newspaper, which is published everyday, is called a daily newspaper.
- D. A newspaper which is published everyday is called a daily.
7. *Life / Earth / destroy / unless / nuclear / tests / stop.*
- A. Life on Earth will be destroyed unless nuclear tests stop.
- B. A life on Earth will be destroyed unless nuclear tests stop.
- C. Life on Earth will be destroyed unless nuclear tests don't stop.
- D. Life on Earth would be destroyed unless nuclear tests stop.
8. *sorry / I / fail / arrive / Athens / last Friday.*
- A. I'm sorry I have to fail to arrive in Athens last Friday.
- B. I was sorry I failed to arrive at Athens last Friday.
- C. I'm sorry I failed arriving at Athens last Friday.
- D. I'm sorry I failed to arrive in Athens last Friday.
9. *Every month / he / get / redundancy pay / miss / work / workmates.*
- A. Every month he gets a redundancy pay and he misses his work and his workmates.
- B. Every month he gets a redundancy pay but he misses his work and his workmates.
- C. Every month he gets good redundancy pay but he misses his work and his workmates.
- D. Every month he gets good redundancy pay though he misses his work and his workmates.
10. *took / a long time / used to / glasses.*
- A. I took a long time to get used to wearing glasses.
- B. It took a long time to get used to be wearing glasses.
- C. It took me a long time to get used to wearing glasses.
- D. It took me a long time to be used to wear glasses.

EXERCISE 30. Choose the best sentence (A, B, C or D) that is best made from the given prompts.

1. *he/ retire/daughter/ carry on/ business.*

- A. After he retired, his daughter will carry on his business.
- B. After he retires, his daughter will carry on his business.
- C. After he retires, his daughter will carry on a business.
- D. After he has retired, his daughter will carry on a business.

2. *factory/ close down/ account/ economic depression.*

- A. The factory will be closed down on account of economic depression.
- B. A factory will be closed down on the account of economic depression.
- C. The factory was closed down for account of economic depression.
- D. The factory has closed down on the account of economic depression.

3. *when/ buy/ new motorbike/ take/ petrol consumption/ account.*

- A. when you buy a new motorbike, you should take the petrol consumption on account.
- B. when you buy a new motorbike, you should take the petrol consumption to account.
- C. when you buy new motorbike, you should take the petrol consumption into account.
- D. when you buy a new motorbike, you should take the petrol consumption into account.

4. *I/ feel/ like/ have breakfast/ this morning/ because/ headache.*

- A. I don't feel like to have breakfast this morning because I have a headache.
- B. I don't feel like having breakfast this morning because I have a headache.
- C. I don't feel like having breakfast this morning because I have headache.
- D. I don't feel like having a breakfast this morning because I have headache.

5. *Marilyn/ promise/ keep / touch/ us/ America.*

- A. Marilyn promised to keep in touch with us while she is in America.
- B. Marilyn promised to keep touch with us while she was in America.
- C. Marilyn promised to keep in touch with us while she was in America.
- D. Marilyn promises to keep in touch with us while she has been in America.

6. *regard/ your application/ regret/ inform/ vacancy/ already/ fill.*

- A. As regards your application, I regret to inform you that the vacancy has already been filled.
- B. As regards your application, I regret informing you that the vacancy has already been filled.
- C. As regards your application, I regret to inform you that the vacancy has already filled.
- D. As regards to your application, I regret to inform you that the vacancy has already been filled.

7. *new/ machinery / put in/ this year/ with a view/ increase out put.*

- A. New machinery have been put in this year with a view to increase out put.
- B. New machinery has been put in this year with a view to increase out put.

- C. New machinery has put in this year with a view to increasing out put.
 D. New machinery has been put in this year with a view to increasing out put.
8. *addition/ have/ considerable experience/ new/ secretary/ bilingual.*
 A. In addition to have considerable experience the new secretary is also bilingual.
 B. In addition to having considerable experience the new secretary is also bilingual.
 C. In addition to having considerable experiences the new secretary is also bilingual.
 D. In addition to have considerable experiences the new secretary is also bilingual.
9. *manageress/ get / along/ with/ employees.*
 A. The manageress gets along with his employees.
 B. The manageress gets along well with her employees.
 C. A manageress gets well along with her employees.
 D. The manageress gets along well with his employees.
10. *many people/ not/ difference/ original painting/ copy.*
 A. Many people can't explain the difference between an original painting and its copy.
 B. Many people can't say the difference between an original painting and its copy.
 C. Many people can't speak the difference between an original painting and its copy.
 D. Many people can't tell the difference between an original painting and its copy.

ANSWER KEYS TO PART FOUR:

WRITING

EXERCISE 01.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. A | 4. A | 5. D |
| 6. A | 7. C | 8. B | 9. D | 10. A |

EXERCISE 02.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. D | 4. B | 5. C |
| 6. D | 7. A | 8. A | 9. D | 10. A |

EXERCISE 03.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. C | 4. A | 5. D |
| 6. B | 7. C | 8. A | 9. A | 10. C |

EXERCISE 04.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. B | 3. A | 4. D | 5. D |
| 6. B | 7. C | 8. A | 9. B | 10. A |

EXERCISE 05.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. A | 3. A | 4. C | 5. B |
| 6. D | 7. A | 8. B | 9. D | 10. D |

EXERCISE 06.

1. A	2. D	3. B	4. A	5. A
6. A	7. B	8. B	9. A	10. B

EXERCISE 07.

1. C	2. C	3. A	4. D	5. D
6. A	7. D	8. D	9. A	10. B

EXERCISE 08.

1. D	2. C	3. D	4. A	5. D
6. C	7. C	8. A	9. B	10. D

EXERCISE 09.

1. C	2. B	3. B	4. D	5. C
6. D	7. B	8. D	9. C	10. C

EXERCISE 10.

1. A	2. D	3. D	4. C	5. D
6. C	7. B	8. C	9. D	10. C

EXERCISE 11.

1. C	2. C	3. A	4. B	5. C
6. A	7. B	8. C	9. C	10. C

EXERCISE 12.

1. D	2. D	3. C	4. B	5. D
6. D	7. D	8. C	9. C	10. B

EXERCISE 13.

1. A	2. D	3. C	4. A	5. B
6. A	7. C	8. D	9. C	10. A

EXERCISE 14.

1. B	2. D	3. A	4. B	5. C
6. C	7. C	8. D	9. A	10. D

EXERCISE 15.

1. C	2. A	3. B	4. A	5. D
6. C	7. B	8. B	9. D	10. C

EXERCISE 16.

1. C	2. D	3. A	4. C	5. C
6. C	7. D	8. B	9. A	10. D

EXERCISE 17.

1. B	2. A	3. C	4. D	5. A
6. C	7. B	8. B	9. D	10. C

EXERCISE 18.

1. B	2. D	3. A	4. C	5. C
6. D	7. B	8. A	9. B	10. C

EXERCISE 19.

1. A	2. C	3. D	4. D	5. D
6. C	7. C	8. B	9. A	10. B

EXERCISE 20.

1. C	2. C	3. D	4. B	5. C
6. A	7. D	8. D	9. C	10. A

EXERCISE 21.

1. D	2. A	3. B	4. C	5. C
6. A	7. D	8. C	9. D	10. C

EXERCISE 22.

1. C	2. A	3. A	4. B	5. B
6. A	7. D	8. C	9. D	10. A

EXERCISE 23.

1. A	2. A	3. B	4. A	5. B
6. B	7. C	8. D	9. C	10. D

EXERCISE 24.

1. B	2. D	3. C	4. B	5. A
6. D	7. D	8. C	9. A	10. B

EXERCISE 25.

1. D	2. C	3. D	4. B	5. C
6. A	7. D	8. C	9. D	10. B

EXERCISE 26.

1. D	2. B	3. C	4. C	5. A
6. D	7. B	8. B	9. D	10. A

EXERCISE 27.

1. D	2. A	3. D	4. C	5. B
6. C	7. D	8. A	9. A	10. C

EXERCISE 28.

1. A	2. C	3. B	4. A	5. A
6. B	7. C	8. B	9. A	10. D

EXERCISE 29.

1. A	2. C	3. A	4. B	5. C
6. B	7. A	8. D	9. C	10. C

EXERCISE 30.

1. B	2. A	3. D	4. B	5. C
6. A	7. D	8. B	9. B	10. D

MỤC LỤC

LỜI NÓI ĐẦU	3
PART ONE: PHONETICS	5
ANSWER KEYS	14
PART TWO: LEXICO - GRAMMAR	16
ANSWER KEYS	89
PART THREE: READING	99
ANSWER KEYS	185
PART FOUR: SENTENCE WRITING.....	192
ANSWER KEYS	236

2430 CÂU HỎI TRẮC NGHIỆM TIẾNG ANH

Nguyễn Thị Chi (cb), Nguyễn Hữu Cường

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

16 Hàng Chuối – Hai Bà Trưng – Hà Nội

Điện thoại: (04) 39714896; (04) 39724770; Fax: (04) 39714899

Chịu trách nhiệm xuất bản:

Giám đốc: PHÙNG QUỐC BẢO

Tổng biên tập: NGUYỄN BÁ THÀNH

Chịu trách nhiệm nội dung

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